

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



Woman's Spring Number

April 9, 1919

VICTORY

THIS IS THE FIRST CROP YEAR AFTER "VICTORY" TO ALLIED ARMS

PRODUCTION

was important in 1918. Big crops are just as essential in 1919. The world's need demands that Canada do its best.

RYE

	Per Bushel	
	Brandon	Calgary
3218—SPRING	\$2.30	\$2.60
3219—WINTER	2.55	2.70

Cotton Bags 50 cents each.

FLAX

The pioneer crop. Particularly well adapted for new breaking. Pre-eminently THE late-seeding crop; can be seeded up to first week in June. Our stocks are excellent.

	Per Bushel	
	Brandon	Calgary
3266—Flax, Common or Russian	\$4.30	\$4.75
3265—Flax, Primost	4.65	5.10

Prices quoted are for ten bushels or more. For lesser quantities add 10 cents per bushel.

BARLEY

	Per Bushel	
	Brandon	Calgary
Sixty-day or Success (Beardless)	\$2.05	\$2.30
O.A.C. 21	2.05	2.30
Mensury	1.75	1.95
White Hulless, per 50 lbs.		
Bags 50 cents each	2.00	2.15
Barley, Six Rowed—A good general crop stock. Sacks 25 cents each	1.60	1.65

Prices are for ten bushels or more. For lesser quantities add 5 cents per bushel.

SEED OATS

	Per Bushel	
	Brandon	Calgary
STOCK A—Abundance	\$1.19	\$1.21
STOCK B—Banner	1.21	1.24

Three-bushel Sacks 30 cents each.

60-DAY OR JULY

3215—Our stock of this variety is superior to any we have had for many years. We are putting it on Special Sale for quantities of five bushels or over. \$1.50 \$1.60

McKENZIE'S 96

A NEW OAT

3279—Of the Branching Type, same as Banner. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than that variety. Yields enormously—over 100 bushels per acre under ordinary field conditions has not been uncommon during the past season \$3.25 \$3.25
Ten-bushel Lots 2.90 2.90

For other stocks and pedigreed varieties, see our 1919 Illustrated Seed Catalog.

SEED POTATOES

We have the leading varieties which have proven, after years of experience to yield the best.

	Per Bushel
1573—Early Ohio	\$2.50
1575—Selected Bovee	
1577—American Wonder	\$14.40
1570—Wee McGregor	Sacks Free.

RAPE (Dwarf Essex)

1450—The crop that produces an abundance of seed under almost any condition of soil or climate. One of the easiest and cheapest crops to grow, especially in these days of high prices. Ours is the Genuine Dwarf-Essex Variety—no other will yield satisfactorily.

	1 lb.	4 lbs.	10 lbs. or more	25 lbs. or more
Brandon	\$.35	\$1.30	\$.22	\$.20 per lb.
Calgary	.35	1.30	.23	.21 per lb.

On quantities of ten pounds or more, include Bags 50 cents each.

SPELTZ

BRANDON, per 100 pounds	\$4.50
CALGARY, per 100 pounds	4.85

Cotton Bags 50 cents each.

FODDER CORN

	Per Bushel	
	Brandon	Calgary
Improved Leaming Dent	\$3.40	\$3.95
North-western Dent		
Minnesota No. 13 Dent	3.90	4.45
Longfellow Yellow Flint		
North Dakota White Flint		

Prices quoted are for five bushels or more. For lesser quantities add 10 cents per bushel. Bags, 50 cents each.

FIELD PEAS

	Per Bushel	
	Brandon	Calgary
Golden Vine	\$4.50	\$4.90
Beauty	5.50	5.65
Prussian Blue	5.40	5.65
Black-Eye Marrowfat	5.80	6.15
White Marrowfat	5.80	6.15

Prices quoted are for five bushels or more. For lesser quantities add 10 cents per bushel. Bags 50 cents each.

COTTON BAGS

50 cents each.

WHEAT

	Per Bushel	
	Brandon	Calgary
Bags, 50 cents each.		
KITCHENER	\$5.20	\$5.45
RED FIFE	3.30	3.55
MARQUIS — McKenzie's		
Gold Standard	3.60	3.85
MARQUIS—Registered	3.85	4.25
MARQUIS — Not a pedigree stock, but high grade, carefully cleaned.		
Sacks 25 cents each	2.75	2.75

Prices are for ten bushels or more. For lesser quantities add 5 cents per bushel.

BROME

	Per 100 lbs.	
	Brandon	Calgary
Gold Standard	\$30.00	\$31.00
Brome and Western Rye Grass Mixed	\$29.00	\$30.00

WESTERN RYE

	Per 100 lbs.	
	Brandon	Calgary
Gold Standard	\$26.50	\$27.50

TIMOTHY

	Per 100 lbs.	
	Brandon	Calgary
Gold Standard	18.00	19.00
Gilt Edge	\$15.00	\$17.00

MILLET

A LEADING FORAGE PLANT

	Per 100 lbs.	
	Brandon	Calgary
Common. Excellent Stock. Big Demand	\$7.50	\$8.50
Hog	7.50	8.50
Golden, similar to Common	9.00	10.00
Siberian	Sold Out	

ALFALFA

THE GREATEST FORAGE PLANT

	Per 100 lbs.	
	Brandon	Calgary
Grimm. Genuine stock, very hardy	\$52.00	\$52.00
Liscomb. Montana grown. Succeeds well	48.00	50.00
Turkestan. True stock. Does well	36.00	37.00
Stock No. 3253. Hardy, blue-flowered type	35.00	36.00
Stock No. 3323. Splendid stock	36.00	37.00

SWEET CLOVER (White Blossom)

	Per 100 lbs.	
	Brandon	Calgary
Gold Standard. Excellent quality	\$35.00	\$36.00
Gilt Edge	31.50	32.50

LAWN GRASS

	Postpaid, per lb.
McKenzie's Emerald Green	\$.50
McKenzie's Western Parks	.45
McKenzie's Sporting Ground Mixture	.40

CATALOG

Write for our 1919 Illustrated Seed Catalog—a postcard will bring it. Ask for Prices on Car-load Quantities.

IMPORTANT

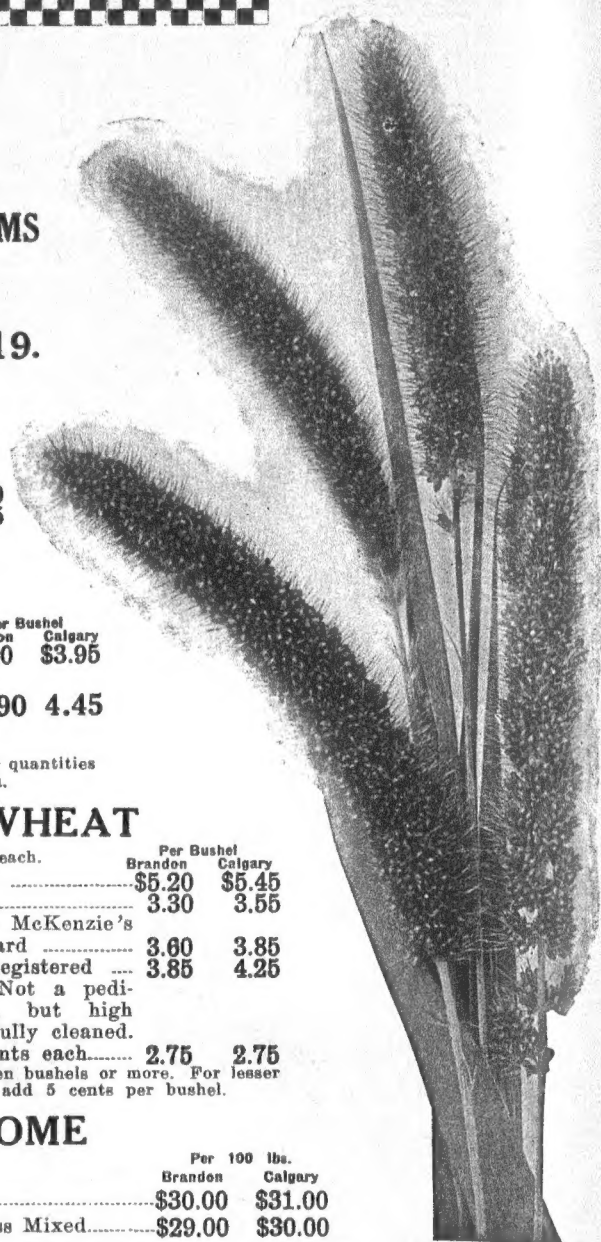
We have the largest and best Assorted Stocks to select from in Western Canada. We aim to carry everything that the planter requires, whether Vegetable, Flower Seeds, Field Roots, Seed Grain, Grass Seeds or Seed Accessories.

A. E. McKENZIE Co. Ltd.

BRANDON, MAN.

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

CALGARY, ALTA.



Common Millet



Head of Speltz

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Council of Agriculture

Vigorous Political Action the Dominant Note at the Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Winnipeg, on April 1, 2 and 3. It was a meeting that will hold a memorable place in the annals of that body, which now holds so outstanding a place as an influence and power in the national life as the parliament of the organized farmers.

Not only did the Canadian Council of Agriculture at this meeting sound forth a clarion declaration of steadfastness and determination and a rousing call to all who are on the side of justice and equal rights to gird themselves up for the time of testing in the struggle against the strongly entrenched forces of special privileges and injustice, but in so declaring itself with no uncertain sound, the Council had for the first time in its membership the representatives of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, who, at this meeting, were present on invitation, and will hereafter sit at the meetings of the council as fully qualified members, the notice of motion for the necessary provisions to that effect in the constitution of the council being given at this meeting, after the delegates of the women's international body had presented their recommendation to that effect, and been most cordially made welcome.

For Vigorous Political Action

With the increased strength that comes from increased organization, the women voters and the men voters, shoulder to shoulder, will now move forward with increased determination in the fight for economic and social justice. The Council telegraphed messages to the Dominion government, expressing unflinching adhesion to the tariff demands set forth in the Farmers' Platform, and making it plain that the men and women engaged in agricultural industry, the basic industry in the national life, demand that action with regard to the tariff be taken at this present session of parliament, and that there be no shuffling or evasion of this duty which confronts the government, no time-killing and procrastinating device of referring the whole matter to a tariff commission, or other device for avoiding action which is imperatively necessary now.

Throughout the whole meeting of the council there was the utmost enthusiasm, unanimity and resoluteness of determination in regard to political action by the united and organized strength of the men and women in agricultural industry, as decided upon by the provincial organizations, to whom the council, at its last meeting, transmitted the Farmers' Platform, with the recommendation that each provincial organization take action in the manner it judged best, in order to secure the nomination and election to the Dominion House of Commons of men pledged to support the Farmers' Platform, men to be relied upon for faithful, constant and energetic and devoted service in parliament, in working to secure the realization in legislation of the principles

enunciated in that declaration of national policy for the national welfare.

Members Present

The following members were present: President H. W. Wood, in the chair; R. McKenzie, vice-president; John Kennedy, J. R. Murray, F. J. Collyer, representing eastern section of United Grain Growers Limited; C. Rice-Jones, J. J. McLellan, R. A. Parker, representing western section of United Grain Growers Limited; Hon. Geo. Langley, F. W. Riddell, W. J. Robinson, representing Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, T. Sales, R. M. Johnson, representing Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; W. R. Wood, Peter Avison, J. L. Brown, Robert Fisher, representing Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; P. Baker, H. Higginbotham, H. Greenfields, representing United Farmers of Alberta; J. J. Morrison, R. W. E. Burnaby, H. B. Cowan, A. A. Powers, M. Doherty, representing United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company; and G. F. Chipman and W. J. Healy, representing The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Women's Representatives

The representatives of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, Mrs. Parby, of Alberta, Mrs. McNaughtan, of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Wood, of Manitoba, Miss Mabel Finch and Miss Mary McCallum, of Winnipeg, presented the following recommendations, which were submitted by Miss Finch:—

"Whereas, the interests and work of the organized farm women are now national wide, and steadily growing in national importance;

"And whereas, we believe that this work can now best be furthered by organizing along national lines;

"And whereas, we believe further that the closest possible affiliation with the farmers' national organization, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is in the best interests of the whole farmers' movement, and the nation of which we form a part;

"We recommend: First, that a Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be formed;

"Second, that the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be composed of one representative from the executives of each of the following organizations: United Farm Women of Ontario, Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, United Farm Women of Alberta, and one representative from the Grain Growers' Guide.

"Third, that the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture may meet in joint session with the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the conduct of such business as may be considered to be of common interest, and that the members of the Women's Section shall, at such joint meetings, be accorded all the rights and privi-

leges of members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

"Fourth, that necessary travelling expenses of the members of the Women's Section when attending meetings of the Women's Section or of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, shall be paid by the Council of Agriculture."

An Enlarged Council

After the ladies had been most cordially made welcome and been given seats at the council table, the council adopted the following resolution:—

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture approve of the principle of the Women's Section of the provincial associations being accepted into the membership of this council."

And the following notice of motion stands to be acted upon at the next meeting of the council:—

"Notice is hereby given, that at the next meeting of the council an amendment to the constitution will be introduced, providing for an increase in the number of representatives of each association in membership, by adding thereto a representative of the executive of its Women's Section. And, further, that the women representatives of the council may meet separately, at their own discretion and constitute themselves a Women's Section of the council, with power to deal with national matters of special interest to women, but it shall not be competent for them to present their findings on matters involving legislation otherwise than through the council."

Pending this necessary change in the constitution, the representatives of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women were, by resolution, invited to sit as members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They were present during the sittings of April 1 and 2, and took an especially keen interest in the discussion of the whole matter of political action, as well as in all the other matters that came up. On April 3, they withdrew, to sit as a separate section, and rejoined the main body of the council again before it adjourned in the evening of that day.

Mr. Lambert's Report

After the matter of the accession of the representatives of the Interprovincial Council of Women to membership in the Council of Agriculture had been dealt with, the secretary of the council, Norman Lambert, read his report on his recent mission to Europe as the representative of the council, for which there is not space in this issue of The Guide. It will be given space in a later issue. A resolution expressive of the council's appreciation of the value of Mr. Lambert's service, both by his letters to the public press during his stay in London and Paris, and by his report to the council was passed.

Canadian Oil Deposits

A letter from Sir Adam Beck, the head of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, was read, in which he said:—

"I regret exceedingly, owing to important legislation coming up in the House next week in which I am interested, I find it impossible, much to my disappointment, to be with you on Tuesday and Wednesday next. I hope your organization will place itself on record as opposed to the granting of privileges to any of the large oil or other corporations to exploit the oil fields in the western and northern parts of Canada. The government should undertake this themselves, cheap oil and gasoline becoming more a great factor in the industrial and agricultural life of the country. Gasoline users are paying a company, which is a monopoly in Canada at the present time, 20 per cent. more than the users in the United States would be paying under similar conditions, including duty, freight and all charges. Why not publicly owned and controlled gas fields as well as water power?"

After discussion of the information before the council in regard to the subject of Sir Adam Beck's letter the following resolution was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to send it to the western members of parliament:—

"Whereas it has come to the attention of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that certain financial interests are making determined efforts to secure control of the vast deposits of oil in Northern Alberta, which control the council believes would be most detrimental to the best interests of the Canadian people;

"Therefore the council urges upon the Dominion government in the strongest possible manner that the oil deposits of Alberta and other parts of Canada be held as the property of the government in perpetuity, that the government undertake the cost of developing these great natural resources for the benefit of the consuming public, and that if any of these properties be leased to private interests that the leases should be granted only after full publicity has been given to the proposals under consideration and then only for short terms, and after the rights of the public have been fully protected under such leases;

"And further this council would request the government to supply full information regarding any concessions that have already been granted in connection with these oil deposits, if there be any such."

For Energetic Political Action

The whole subject of political action was gone into thoroughly, in a spirit of enthusiastic determination that the organized strength of the farmers make itself effectively felt in political action to secure the election of supporters of the Farmers' Platform to parliament. The following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas the platform prepared by the council has been adopted by each of the provincial associations in membership;

"And whereas in response to insistent demands from their members generally, each of them has already taken steps looking to definite political action;

"Now therefore be it resolved that this council recommends to the provincial associations that they take immediate and energetic action along such

Continued on page 40



*"My new floor covering—
designed by an artist"*

Highly-paid artists are responsible for the attractive designs which we have included in our range of Feltol Floor Coverings. The great variety of beautiful decorative designs ensures a selection in harmony with your interior decorations—color tones that blend with walls and furniture. So pleasing are the patterns that once you see them you will immediately become a convert to the use of

Feltol

The moderate priced
FLOOR COVERING

This is the type of floor covering you have wished for—with many of the advantages of a good linoleum, yet infinitely lower in price. Feltol is neither Linoleum nor Oilcloth—although it resembles Linoleum in appearance.

Instead of trying to make a soft wood floor presentable, by painting or varnishing it—cover the floor with Feltol. Try it in one room—you will like it so well that eventually you will adopt it for every room in the house.

Then you will have floors that combine charm with practical utility. For Feltol, like Linoleum, is easily cleaned and may be waxed to a high polish if desired. Quiet to the tread and splendidly resilient, this new floor covering is durable, sanitary and attractive.

You will find Feltol on sale at all the better stores where floor coverings are sold.

FELTOL IS MADE IN CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 9, 1919

The Testing Time

It is expected that Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, will bring down his budget in the House of Commons within a week or two. It will then be known exactly and in detail how much reduction in the tariff the government intends to make. All tariff changes are announced in the budget and go into effect immediately throughout Canada, without waiting for the assent of parliament. The extent to which the government decides to reduce the tariff will depend very largely upon the pressure brought to bear upon the government by the members from the three prairie provinces. The protectionist element in and behind the government is tremendously powerful, and strenuous efforts are being made to prevent any reduction whatever in the tariff. But without the support of the members from the three prairie provinces it is practically impossible for the government to carry on, as they hold almost a balance of power.

In the recent caucus of the government party it is known that the western members presented the low-tariff arguments with considerable vigor, and the protectionists were no less vigorous in the presentation of their views. The government announced that there would be tariff reductions which they hoped would satisfy all parties, and before the next session of parliament a ministerial tariff commission would investigate the tariff and hear the views of the public, with the idea of a general tariff revision when parliament next meets.

There is an earnest hope all over these prairie provinces that the western members will not be satisfied to continue their support of the government unless there is a real, genuine reduction of the tariff when the budget is announced by the finance minister. There is an absolutely overwhelming demand for tariff reduction in these three provinces. Never was the feeling so strong since the first settlement of the West. Party allegiance has been laid aside, and with one mind the western farmers are demanding freedom from the oppression which the protective tariff places upon them.

They can readily see that their entire industry is in danger, because of the chaotic world conditions now prevailing. They realize that the future will make it more than ordinarily difficult to secure a living from the efforts of their toil. For this reason they are doubly determined that they will not continue to pay a bonus or a toll to any other industry. They are looking to their representatives in the House of Commons to support their views inflexibly when the budget is brought down. It is true that all the western members were elected on a "win-the-war" program, but the war is over, and it is domestic matters that now are engaging the attention of the country. And there is no more important question than the future welfare of the agricultural industry. The supreme test will come on the budget.

The vote on the low-tariff resolution brought in by Andrew McMaster a couple of weeks ago is not considered to represent the views of the members of parliament. It was a resolution offered purely for political tactical purposes in order to secure a snap vote, which would, if passed, have thrown out the government and forced a general election. It was for this reason, the western members announced, that they voted against it, deciding to wait until the budget was brought down, when an opportunity would be afforded for a real test of the strength of the low-tariff sentiment within the House.

The people of western Canada are watching for the budget more eagerly than ever before, and are also watching their representatives, hoping that they will vigorously support the vast majority of the opinion of those who elected them to parliament.

Terminal Elevator Overages

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, in session in Winnipeg last week, considered the question of overages at the terminal elevators, which has been under discussion for the past year. The opinion of the council was finally expressed in the following resolution:—

Not having had access to the government audit of terminal elevators, and consequently not knowing that the terminal elevator earnings have been excessive, the Canadian Council of Agriculture cannot state specifically what, in their opinion, would be the best adjustment of the terminal overage and tariff question.

The council, however, recommends that in order to remove any incentive for excess overages, no terminal elevator should be allowed to retain any overage above a quarter of one per cent. of the gross amount of each kind of grain handled through the elevator, and that the Dominion government should take any overage above this amount, the revenue therefrom to be applied to the elimination of inward grain inspection and weighing charges and the creation of a fund that would be used for payment to the elevators of part of the terminal tariff charges in order to reduce such charges to the farmer.

Further, the council is emphatically of the opinion that if the revenue of terminal elevators, after the above provision is made, is excessive, that the elevator or storage charges should be reduced so that the shippers of grain may benefit.

This is the view of the farmers who actually grow the grain which passes through the terminal elevators, and who command the most serious attention of the government and the Board of Grain Commissioners. There is more information yet to be secured before the details of this matter can be worked out, but the Council of Agriculture is giving the government a direction upon the matter that is of importance to every farmer who grows grain. If there is excessive revenue from overages it should be used directly to benefit the farmers who grow the grain, and there are several ways in which this can be done, as the council has pointed out.

Lincoln and Tariff Taxes

The name of Abraham Lincoln is used in large, bold type at the head of one of the pleas for protectionism, now being printed as advertisements in newspapers from Cape Breton to Nanaimo. The whole advertisement is designed to make it appear that if Lincoln were a Canadian today, he would be a coadjutor of Sir John Willison, in the service of those Siamese twins, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Reconstruction Association, which is enough to make Honest Abe sit up in his grave indignantly.

The protectionist system which those two associations are, with such a lavish disregard of expense, laboring to secure the continuance of in this country, dates back about 40 years. It is older in the United States; but it did not have its beginning until after Lincoln's time.

In April, 1861, before Lincoln had been President much more than a month, the Civil War began, and he and his cabinet had to deal with the problem of how to raise the immense sums of money needed for war purposes. One of the methods resorted to was the imposition of heavy excise duties on all

goods manufactured in the United States. Those duties were collected from the manufacturers at their factories. Then, in 1862, the Morrill tariff was introduced, which taxed imported goods heavily. This, it was announced by Mr. Morrill, in introducing the bill in Congress, was intended to compensate the manufacturers for the excise duties. It was not intended to become the foundation of a permanent economic policy. Both excise duties and compensating tariff duties were war measures only.

Lincoln said in regard to the tariff question, in a speech at Pittsburg, on his way to be inaugurated as President: "I have by no means a thoroughly-matured judgment on this subject, especially as to details." And we read in that book of standard authority, *The Tariff in Our Times*, by Ida Tarbell (who has written also one of the best lives of Lincoln), that "there is nothing to show that after he reached Washington, Mr. Lincoln ever considered the tariff other than as one of the several methods by which money could be raised."

The end of the war, and the assassination of Lincoln came in April, 1865. In 1872, the war excise duties were abolished. But was the tariff, which had been erected as a compensation to those excise duties, done away with? It was not. The protected interests saw to that. They organized their strength, and used it at Washington. In our own country, as in the United States, the protectionist system of special privilege for the few, and injustice to the many, established itself in strength by secret and corrupt methods at the national capital.

The Prairie Fire

The demand for political action in support of the Farmers' Platform is spreading through the prairie provinces like a prairie fire. Day by day, the movement is gaining strength. Farmers the world over have been slow to mobilize their political strength and use it for their own welfare. They have allowed themselves, in the past, in Canada, to be divided between the two political parties, and on that account have not been a powerful factor in national matters. But, today, party allegiance amounts to nothing in the prairie provinces. The farmers have seen every other class organize for self protection, and at last they have learned that by the same method only can they protect themselves.

Every local association in the prairie provinces now has the opportunity to show its mettle and to take a real part in moulding the future political life of Canada. Organization is going forward, and it must be the aim and object as far as possible to get every farmer in these provinces enlisted in the ranks of the Grain Growers and the United Farmers. It is the only hope of the salvation of this country. Following the organization along these lines will be political conventions in each federal constituency immediately after seeding. One such convention has already been held in the constituency of Medicine Hat, and others are already scheduled.

When these constituency conventions are held and properly organized, the machinery will then be complete to nominate and elect candidates for the House of Commons, who will support consistently the Farmers' Platform. There is no other way by which the farmers can put themselves in a position to be sure that their views will be properly presented before parliament. But, if the machinery is created through these conven-

tions, it will then be possible to have a dependable member representing each constituency. There are today, 43 representatives from the three prairie provinces in the House of Commons. At least 36 or 37 of these constituencies are controlled by the rural vote, and if that vote is properly mobilized and organized it can result only in one way. The responsibility rests upon the farmers themselves to take political action. They have the opportunity now as they have never had it before.

The strength of the entire movement lies in the local association. Every local association in the three prairie provinces has been authorized by its Central organization to declare itself. Each local association that declares for political action should notify its Central office and be prepared to raise its fair share of money, which will not be large, for the expenses of the convention. Its further duty will be to organize its own district thoroughly and see that every farmer, as far as possible, is a member of the local association.

The issue is fairly joined, and it is now up to the farmers of this country, and the farm women, to demonstrate that they are free-born citizens and are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder in the protection of their own industry as to the rights of themselves and their families. The privileged interests have money in larger quantities than the farmers can ever raise. In fact, it is largely the money that they have taken out of the farmers that they are now using in their tremendous campaign to hoodwink the public. But money in millions is not equal in force and strength to the ballots of an intelligent and determined democracy. Every local association must be ready to do its duty.

The Guide and The Fight

The Grain Growers' Guide is with the farmers of the West in their fight for justice and their determination for political action. The Guide will assist the farmers to the absolute extent of its ability to help them ensure election to parliament of members who will support the Farmers' Platform through thick and thin. On the other hand, in order to do this work effectively, we ask the earnest and serious co-operation of every local association. The Guide has already prepared a plan by which it will assist each local association in financing its political organization, and at the same time give the local association an opportunity to put The Guide into the hands of more readers. Copies of this plan have been mailed to every local secretary and hundreds of other people.

In Organization Is Strength

The first annual convention of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, who began to organize only about a year ago, was held recently at Woodstock, with some 300 delegates in attendance. The convention was addressed by John Kennedy, of Winnipeg, vice-president of the United Grain Growers Limited, who was given an enthusiastic reception as the representative of the farmers of the West. The Farmers' Platform was adopted unanimously and the convention manifested in no undecided manner its keenness for political action in co-operation with the organized farmers in Ontario and in the West, including the United Farmers of British Columbia, who have also recently adopted the Farmers' Platform.

Mr. Kennedy reports that the organization in New Brunswick is growing rapidly. The farmers of Canada have only to use their united organized strength in political action in order to secure the enactment into legislation of the principles set forth in the Farmers' Platform, their declaration of national policy for the national welfare and progress.

Do Not Be Bamboozled

"Where Will the Revenue Come From?" ask the Manufacturers and self-styled Reconstructionists in the poster-like advertisements which they are publishing in the newspapers from coast to coast of Canada. It is their own revenue that they are exercised about. Their anxiety about the public revenue is pretence.

Out of the swollen abundance of profits which the tariff enables them to put into their pockets they can well afford to spend the many thousands of dollars which their advertising campaign is costing them. They are carrying that campaign on regardless of cost. Why? To secure the continuance of the tariff legislation which is putting so much money into their pockets.

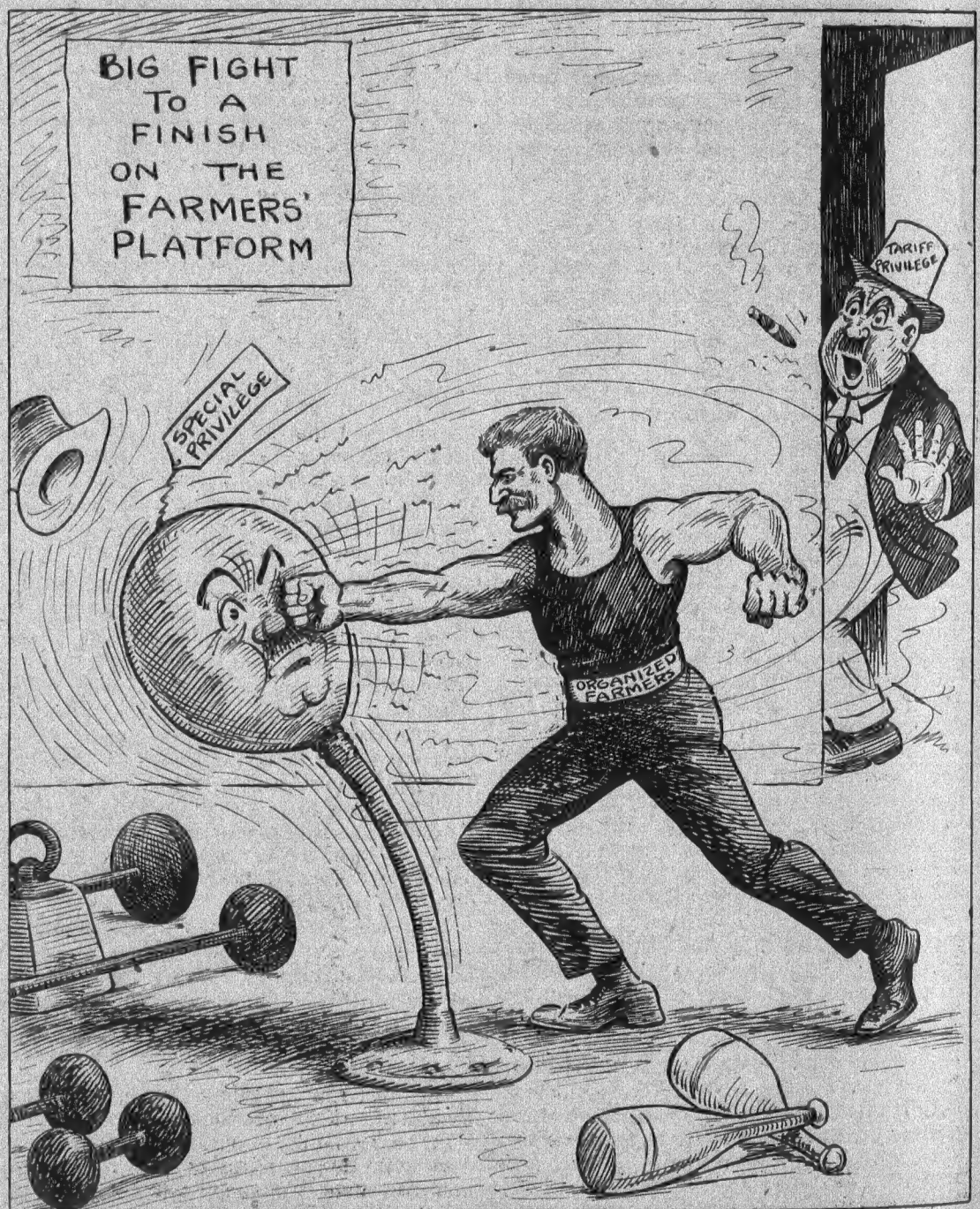
The only way legislation can put money into the pocket of one individual is by taking it out of the pocket of another. The Manufacturers and self-styled Reconstructionists know that if the system is to be kept going, the people out of whose pockets the money is taken must be bamboozled, regardless of the cost. Why should the bamboozlers worry about the cost? It all comes out of the people they are bamboozling.

The Winnipeg Telegram still continues its onslaught of misrepresentation and falsehood against the Grain Growers' organizations. No doubt The Telegram has a purpose in view in the miserable, dirty work which it is carrying on. The general surmise is that The Telegram is preparing the way for some political Moses who will come

out and appeal for the votes of the western farmers. If this is the case The Telegram should be honest enough to tell who its political Moses is, and why it is necessary to prepare a way for him by the dirty methods which The Telegram adopts. Off and on, for the past ten years, The Telegram has been doing the same, mean, miserable, picayune work of misrepresenting the organized farmers and publishing false statements regarding them and their leaders. It is truly acting the part of the chore boy of the farmers' enemies.

"It would be criminal to permit the railways to return to the old system of competition," says the British Minister of Transport. He is speaking of the railways of Great Britain, of course. There, the overlapping of railway competition has been done away with by unified control. Such overlapping is a bad thing in Great Britain. The British people now regard that fact as undeniable. No other view can be taken of it in Canada, except by those who are interested in its continuance.

Instead of spending from their overflowing treasure chests, thousands upon thousands of dollars for large-type advertisements in papers all the way across Canada, designed to make it appear that protectionism is a national necessity, the protected interests should lay their books open and let the Canadian people see for themselves whether those interests need a protective tariff or not.



GETTING INTO SHAPE FOR THE TIME OF TESTING



What Can Promote More Good-Humored Competition than the Old-Fashioned Tug-o-War.

A Tale of a Little Club

And What It Was Able to do for a Little Community through Co-operation—By Irene Parlbry

MISS Holden closed the door of her schoolhouse behind her. She glanced around the untidy yard, with its dilapidated fence, its tumble-down out-houses, its general dejected look of "nobody cares for me!" and gave a long sigh of discouragement. This had been the opening day of the term, her first term in the district, and the future did not look rosy.

She had a short time before attended a school convention, and had come to her new task filled with enthusiasm gathered from the addresses she had listened to. Especially had the words of one of the officers of the farm women's organization remained with her, words showing a vision of what the school teacher with the real missionary spirit of service could accomplish in a rural district.

As she slowly followed the winding trail back to the farm house in which she boarded, she wondered whether she possessed sufficient courage, sufficient tact, sufficient sympathy and understanding for the task before her. The district, from what she had already seen, seemed much like any other; the trustees were equally disinterested in anything except the question of keeping down the taxes. The children of school age, mustered about 28, from six to 16, of varied and limited grades of knowledge. The people of the district, while kindly, were scattered, and too busy in their own homes to worry over much about community matters; the old saying held good, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business!"

Miss Holden had entered on her career as a school teacher, with high ideals. She fully realized the vital importance of the work from a national viewpoint. She knew that a rural school gave a teacher far more outstanding opportunities for service, for expressing what was in herself, and bringing out the best that was in her pupils than any city school could give. She had taught in both, and of her own accord had returned to the country where she saw the greater need for teachers of outstanding ability.

As she turned in at the yard gate her mind was made up. She had read in the pages of The Grain Growers' Guide how the locals of the farm women's organizations were throwing themselves into community work, and she realized that she must have the co-operation of an organized community, if she were to accomplish for her pupils the things she wished. If these farm women around had no organization, she must be instrumental in starting one.

Organization Necessary

Tea-time brought her the opportunity of broaching the subject. She learned that the men of the district had lately organized a local but that its efforts were confined almost entirely to co-operative trading—the educational and social side had not even been considered. "Have you ever thought of organizing a woman's local?" she asked her hostess. "Oh, land! I guess we've all

been that busy in our own homes we could not be bothered attending meetings. The minister who used to come around once a month, persuaded us to get up a Ladies' Aid for the church,

in any phase of life. Miss Holden realized the hardest piece of work would be right here, and she must go slow. "I am wondering if the school trustees would object," she said presently, "if I gave a little party in the school-house; I would like to invite all the parents of my pupils so that we could get acquainted, and if you would be so kind as to let me do a little baking one evening when you are not busy in the kitchen, and I could ask the neighbors to lend me some cups and things?"

"Why sure," replied Mrs. Anderson, "I'll be right glad, we have not had any kind of a social in this district since we came." Next Friday evening saw Miss Holden busy beating eggs, mixing cakes

and rolling cookies, while the various children of the house stood around demanding tastes and spoons to lick, when the teacher had finished with them. Saturday saw her struggling with the help of two or three of the older pupils whom she had interested sufficiently to volunteer their help, to clean windows, dust away cobwebs, black the stove, and wash the floor. When they had finished, all stood back and surveyed their work with pride; the room looked a new place. Large jars of autumn leaves and purple asters were placed wherever room could be found for them, and gave a festive unknown air to the shabby little room.

The social had been advertised for 7.30, and about an hour after, the various families of the district had assembled to meet the new teacher and accept her hospitality. Tea was served by the older pupils, and

but, bless you, we soon came to the conclusion that we were the people who needed the aid, with hired help so hard to get, and most of us working in the fields, as well as minding house and bearing children." This did not look hopeful, but Miss Holden was determined not to be beaten.

"I have been reading a good deal lately," she said, "about these women's locals, and the other day I heard one of the officers, who was also a teacher, speak. She showed such an inspiring picture of what a rural school teacher could accomplish for her school, if she had the help and co-operation of the organized women of her district, that I was very much hoping to find you had a local here."

"Well, there's one or two have talked of it now and again. There's an Old Country woman up yonder on the next section who is keen about women voting, and meddling in things—a regular suffragette the men call her—you might talk to her. I'll be glad to help you any way I can, but with six children to feed and keep tidy, and the garden and poultry, and helping John with the milking,

etc., it's mighty little time I've got for such things as meetings. John don't much relish women butting into what he thinks is men's business either! Do you, John?"

John grunted an answer and eyed the new teacher suspiciously. He had once been a school trustee, and had, during that time, come to the conclusion that if you once gave a teacher an inch she would immediately demand a mile, and he was, moreover, a firm believer in things "as they were." Progress was anathema to him

Miss Holden chatted with each of the mothers in turn, until she saw the time had come to introduce the subject which had been one of the objects of her little party.

The School Sociable

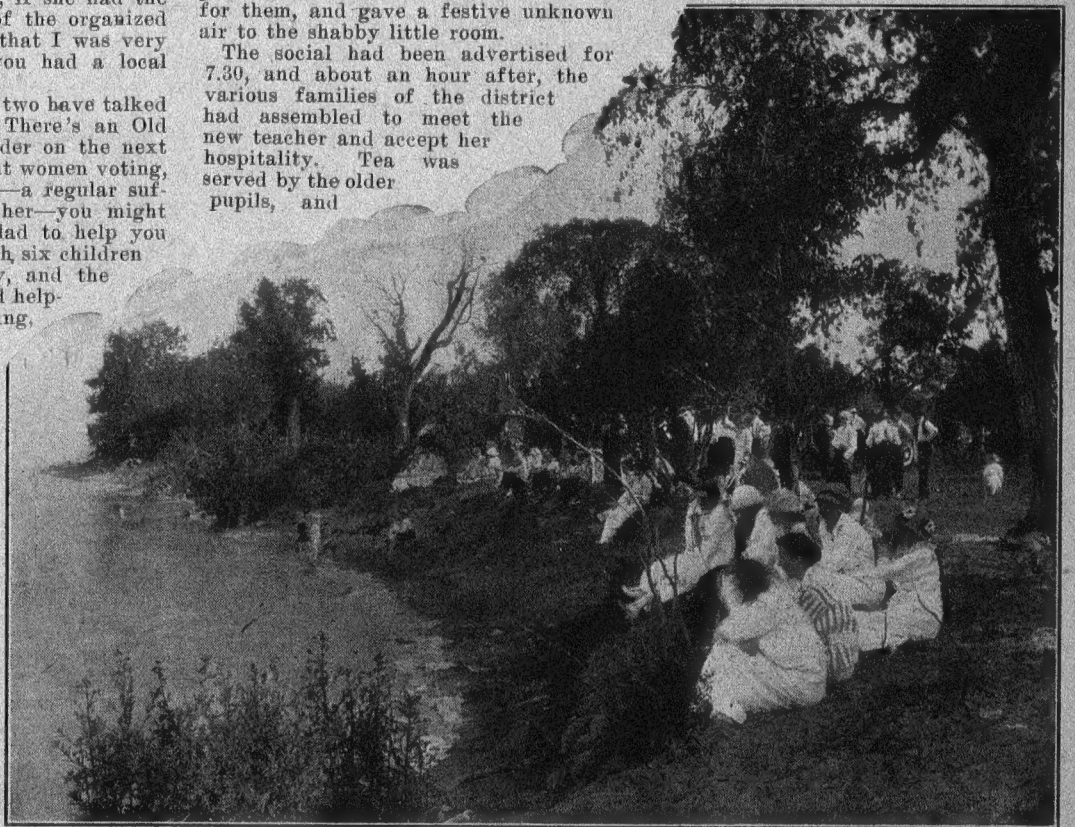
She got up on her little platform and told the women how glad she was to have the opportunity of knowing them, and how she hoped they would co-operate with her in her school work, and to bring every opportunity possible to the children in the school. "I am a new comer in your district," she went on, "but I want to do the very best work that I can for your children while I am here, and without your help I cannot do the very best. I have noticed that in every district where there is a farm women's local organized, there is usually a remarkably increased interest in community matters, more especially in the school. I have read in The Guide how these women's locals have stimulated life generally, have opened the people's minds to the questions of the day, have helped the women themselves by providing some form of social life and mental exhilaration through the monthly meetings.

"Farm women themselves have told me that life on the farm has become quite a different thing to them since they joined the organization. The old, grey day's monotonous toil had taken on a different aspect. The work is still there, but it has taken on a different meaning. Co-operation, thought, study, in the life of the club has shown them that they are not solitary individuals drudging through life alone, but that they are part of the great universal scheme of things, links in the chain of life. The club has brought to them the fact that even the woman who spends her days scrubbing, cooking,

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Patriotic Work Has Done Much to Promote Club Work.



An Annual Community Picnic—The Best Yet.

Farm Women at Home

Members of Interprovincial Council of Farm Women,
as Snapped by the Camera-man—By
Mary P. McCallum



Mr. and Mrs. John McNaughtan.

THE "big little woman" in the farm women's organizations, of course, is Mrs. McNaughtan, the first president of a Woman's Section, and the first president of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women. She knows more about pioneering than would fill a book. In 1909, as Violet Jackson, when she came to the prairie with her father and brother, her only conveyance was a stone boat, drawn by "a highly intelligent ox, with enormous horns." Her first home was a "sod shack, remarkably well-built." But in spite of pioneer conditions life had its good times. There was organized a local "Anthropopsychological Society," and among its leaders was John McNaughtan. In 1910, John, a canny Scot, persuaded the little woman that he had as good a sod shack, and in May she was married, and enjoyed some more pioneer experiences. At that time Mr. McNaughtan had the misfortune to lose five of his six oxen, and he was obliged to break 40 acres with one ox, a cow and its calf yoked together. All equipment and provisions had to be fetched from Saskatoon, 7 miles away, with the same outfit.

She says that she knows what life under real estate booms, with its accompanying extravagances, means. "I have seen no easy money on the prairie. I realize that it was the efforts and sacrifices of the men who had trekked out beyond the city, which have made real estate booms possible. After seven years of active G.G.A. work, I am convinced that if farm women generally would rally to our standards, the natural opportunities of Western Canada cannot be beaten. But this will never be until our men and women are organized 100 per cent. strong to combat the artificial conditions under which we are forced to live."

Manitoba's President

Mrs. J. S. Wood, the president of the Women's Section, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and Manitoba's representative on the Interprovincial, was born within sight of the battlefield of Bannockburn, in Scotland. Mrs. Wood has the distinction of having organized the first Women's Section in Manitoba, and has been, since the organization of the Grain Growers in

Manitoba, one of its staunchest supporters.

While still an infant, Mrs. Wood, with her family, moved to Ontario, and settled at Angus, a thriving town built up by the lumbering and agricultural industries, and near where Camp Borden now is. Here, Mrs. Wood received her public and high school education. In

built when he came to the country and started ranching in the hills east of Lacombe. But if ever there was a "home beautiful," Mrs. Parlyby is the possessor of that priceless thing. In those days, the mails came by stage from Lacombe, and the happiest diversion was to ride to the post office some miles away for mail. During certain seasons of the year the creek was full and the post office could only be reached by fording the stream. But this only added to the romance of life in the new country.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Parlyby have the welfare of the organization at heart, and to them it is the biggest thing that has ever come into the life of the country. There is one son in the family, Humphrey, who is training himself for future work in the organization to which his



Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wood and their family; Margaret (Mrs. A. A. Alford), Willie (at Mrs. Alford's right), Jaffray (above), and Wilbur.

1882 the family moved West, settling first in Kildonan, and two years later moving to Elkhorn. There was no church in the district at that time, and the Jaffray home was the community centre. Here church, Sunday school, socials and entertainments were held for the whole community. In 1885 an epidemic of typhoid prevailed, and as there was no hospital accommodation, and no doctor nearer than 70 miles, the Jaffray home again filled the breach. For several weeks Mrs. Wood was in charge. Of this she says: "These patients are still alive to tell the experiences of that time when we were anxiously awaiting fresh news of the North-West rebellion."

In 1887 she married J. Smith Wood, a young farmer in the district, who had come from the city of Kingston, where he had been principal of one of the city schools. Some 15 years ago they moved from Elkhorn to Oakville, their present home. Mrs. Wood has thus three times in her life blazed the trail under pioneer conditions.

From Famous London Town

Mrs. Parlyby, was born in London, England, the daughter of Colonel Maryat, an officer in the British army. She knew nothing of

farm life and farm conditions until she came to Alberta, 22 years ago. Her girlhood was spent in having the best time possible, and whilst she speaks disparagingly of the education she received at the hands of governesses, she is splendidly educated for the work which she is doing at the head of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

Mrs. Parlyby first came to Alberta to visit friends, but she liked Alberta in general and a certain Mr. Walter Parlyby in particular, so well, that she chose to remain. Elsewhere in this issue she tells us about her home. She is living in the original log house Mr. Parlyby

years in nursing babies and bringing up her family. Mrs. Brodie's children are of the fifth generation to be born and brought up in York County, Ontario.

Of her education Mrs. Brodie says: "Like most children, I went to school because I had to, to a little white-frame schoolhouse, about 12 miles from Newmarket. That was 40 years ago, and the school still stands, not as attractive as it was then, nor any better equipped. Still, Ontario boasts of her wonderful educational system."

She was married in 1893 to George A. Brodie, a gold medalist, of Guelph Agricultural College, and settled on the old farm in York County that his father had hewn out of the forest nearly a century ago. The farm is one of Ontario's gold medal farms, which entirely refutes the idea that public work and farming cannot go hand in hand. Some years ago Mr. Brodie was a famous importer of Shorthorn cattle, but latterly he has imported Clydesdale horses and Shetland ponies. Mrs. Brodie has been her husband's companion on his travels as well as in his business, and she comes to the U.F.W.O. with a wide and practical knowledge of economic conditions as they concern the agricultural industry. Mrs. Brodie believes in education through organization, and since her family is grown, she is devoting her time to the organization of the farm men and women of Ontario; and reports show with some success.

The Little Secretary

Miss Mabel Finch is the product of a Manitoba farm. Her mother and father came from England and settled near Carman, on the farm where Miss Mabel and the other members of the family were born. Miss Finch was educated at Carman and later at Winnipeg. For some years she had a remarkably successful career as a public school teacher. But the "one big union" called and she accepted the secretaryship of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. When the Council of Farm Women searched for a secretary, it was natural that the choice should rest on Miss Finch. She has the point of view of the rural farm woman, and such an overwhelming enthusiasm in the work of the Grain Growers' Association, that success is bound to attend her efforts.

Miss McCallum

Like Miss Finch, Miss McCallum is a product of a Manitoba farm. She was born in a regulation prairie shack on a farm near Oak Lake. The shack primeval still stands, and has acquired few embellishments in the years of its existence. On completing her education, she taught in rural schools in Manitoba,



Mrs. Brodie says Mr. Brodie doesn't altogether approve—but the dashing young soldier is one of the daughters of the house.

mother and father have given the best that is in them. Just recently he has been appointed an officer of the new Alix Junior U.F.A.

A Mother First

Mrs. Brodie, the energetic president of the United Farm Women of Ontario, told her interviewer that the interest-



Miss Mary P. McCallum.



Miss Mabel Finch Knows Other than Secretarial Work.

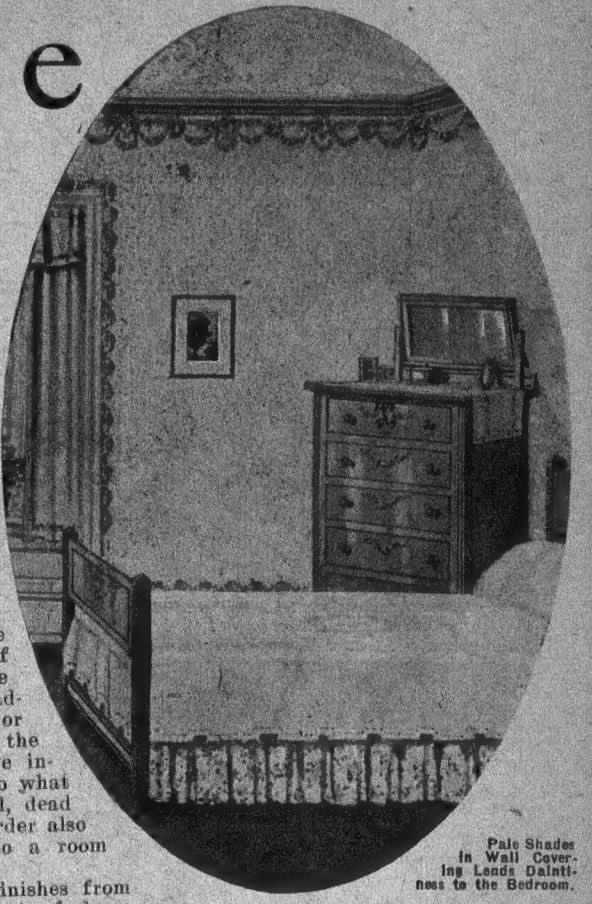
ing part of her life is the detail, for she has spent the last 25 but later went to one of the city schools of Saskatoon. After a few years in Saskatoon, Miss McCallum went into daily newspaper work in Regina, and came from there to The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Home Beautiful

Careful Planning and some Ingenuity Can Make the Shabbiest House a Beautiful Home—By
F. H. Hemstreet



Narrow Borders Make Effective Strapping.



Pale Shades in Wall Covering Leads Daintiness to the Bedroom.

"KEEP the fences up and the weeds down," were Hugh Rodgers' last words to his nephew, who had agreed to run the farm while its owner took an extended trip and vacation among friends he had left in Eastern Canada many years ago, when he came West to register for the homestead.

He was just like dozens of other men, his chief interest being in the fields and outer buildings. They give little or no attention to the decoration of the farm home, a matter which, when properly carried out, will turn a more or less family shelter into a place of beauty.

After his nephew and his wife had waved their hats and the long train had pulled out, they were preparing for home, when the thought suddenly struck them, why not make the long-thought-of visit to friends in the town. Bob, who had worked for the Rogers' family since a mere lad, was reliable and capable of looking after the stock, so they had no hesitancy in staying.

Our friends were pleased to have us and we were delighted to have the opportunity of staying in town, as well as seeing our friends. While our hostess prepared dinner we sat in the living-room and looked around. What a cozy, home-like room it was. One felt comfortable the minute one entered—in fact, the whole house was so much nicer than Uncle Hugh's that we felt we couldn't be satisfied with it again, and we made up our minds we would ask our hostess how it was done, for after all the houses were not much different, except in the way they were decorated and furnished.

Our host had been a decorator in the city before coming to the town, so we knew he would be able to help us make our home inviting, too, so we decided to surprise Uncle Hugh on his return as well as have the pleasure ourselves, and fix it up.

Harmony First

After dinner we sat down by the open stove and had a good talk. Mr. Jones started out by telling us that: In the decoration of homes we are apt at times to lose sight of the very important relation that the different articles in the room bear toward each other. We cannot successfully hope to blend colors we would hesitate to use in our wearing apparel; there are many safe ways of making the home attractive and at very little cost, either in material or labor.

We often hesitate over the cost of certain articles, forgetting that the first outlay represents their only outlay in money for many years. Take for instance the wall decoration of our kitchens, where the sanitary condition is perhaps the chief consideration. I

think Kalsomine is the easiest and quickest way to beautify and freshen this room. It is, but we must not forget that it needs refreshing at least every two years, while if we were to use paint (preferably in flat tones) that can be easily washed, and we would have it off our minds for years. Again, if a sanicle is used we could figure that a permanent decoration on those walls. By looking at the matter in that light we find the latter the cheapest, even if we forget the question of labor, and yet we all value our time.

Let us make the treatment of wood-work our primary consideration. A great many of our western homes use for interior finish either fir or oak. Looking at the fir first, we have a choice of either a painted or varnished surface. It is usually the varnish-finished room that offers the more possibilities, although no one will deny the beauty of fine enamel finish. The stain and varnish is less costly and much easier handled, and is obtainable in nearly all hardwood shades. It is very easy to apply and a small quantity covers a good deal of surface. We apply a coat of shellac for an under-coating. It is nearly colorless, and dries very rapidly, so that the varnish can be put on soon after. In buying varnish, the best is always the cheapest, as a good and recognized grade can be depended on to outwear poorer and cheaper grades to such an extent that, forgetting the labor question entirely, it proves itself the most economical. This makes a finish that is rich and warm-looking, and very easily kept clean. The oak is treated the same as fir, except the prime coat, which, instead of stain alone, is a combination of stain and filler. To successfully use paint we must at least give three coats.

Wall Treatment

In the treatment of walls we find many people who condemn wall-paper as not being sanitary, nevertheless, the majority would never consider any other form of decoration. The sanitary feature of paper is largely a matter of the way it is used. Nothing too harsh can be said of the method of putting paper over paper, continually covering over the dirt instead of removing the under paper and starting clean each time. A suitable paper used, a richness is possible which cannot be had with either paint or kalsomine. Although flat-toned paint has many qualities which can be considered excellent, we find the use of it largely restricted to

bedrooms and kitchens, where it is the intention and wish to have a surface that can be continually washed or renewed. It is quite possible to make a very attractive room, especially a bedroom in the paint or kalsomine. Of course, where walls are perfectly plain, it is an advantage to use a chintz or cretonne hanging at the windows. In this way we introduce sufficient color into what otherwise would be a dull, dead room. A cut-out floral border also adds color and beauty to a room with plain walls.

Now, looking at these finishes from another point of view—that of durability—no one will deny that the best of kalsomined walls needs continual re-doing, while a painted wall is very easily washed, and, therefore, good for some time. Paper, too, is expected to last a number of years. With the wall decoration put on for a number of years a great deal of consideration should be given as to whether it will harmonize with rugs and furnishings. In this we find paper has the advantage in the fact that it has blended tones that will go with the colors in the rug and hangings. Also, if a room is sparingly furnished, or very large, the paper has a tendency to overcome this. We can get copies of real, old tapestry fabrics, which, are ever a source of interest and beauty.

Rules for Papering

Perhaps a few general rules would be of help in choosing paper, or, in fact, any wall covering. First, it is always well to use a plain background where fine pictures are to be hung, as this tends to bring the picture more before the eye. Secondly, in most cases where heavy hangings are used and there are solid colors in the rug, select a paper of the lightest shade in plain or blended tones. Thirdly, one should consider where the room is situated as to whether it gets light and sunshine, for instance, gray, which is itself a cold color, or blue, which is a light absorber, would not make a north room attractive. Shades of yellow and buff would be apt to brighten and make a cheerful room, while on the other hand the dull shades would be used where the sunshine gets in and sheds its cheerful glow, but if these colors have already been used, much can be done to make them attractive by using curtains, and, if possible, rugs with shades of rose or buff predominating.

Perhaps here it would be wise for us to consider hangings for a few moments. Velour, of course, is widely used, and

for a finely furnished room it holds a place of its own for richness and beauty, but the inexpensive chintzes, shadow-cloth and cretonnes, with their bright and attractive colorings, add a very pretty touch to a room. They are especially pleasing if used with the plainer wall coverings. These pretty fabrics cannot be excelled for bedrooms, and a bureau cover, a cushion for the favorite chair, of the same material, all add to the daintiness of the room. Many homes depend entirely on lace and net for curtains, but a great deal can be said in favor of the voiles and serims; they are so easily laundered and always look graceful at the windows.

Burlap or Leather

The one room that offers a little different feature for consideration is the dining-room, where burlap or leather can be used to good advantage part way up the walls. Compared, leather is much the nicer, having a deep, rich look, but burlap offers a much cheaper way, costing only about half of what leather does, and is very effective when used with a rich-looking paper over the plate-rail. A dining-room is an ideal place to use the beautiful tapestry papers that can be got now, as they show well in short lengths.

No room has a cozy, home-like appearance unless the floor is in good condition. Lucky indeed is the home that can boast of hardwood floors. These, when properly treated and kept, are a furnishing in themselves. Often only small rugs here and there are used, so beautiful are the floors. However, not all are so fortunate, and we must think of floor coverings. While perhaps linoleum is the best and easiest kept covering for the kitchen and pantry, possibly the dining-room and hall (these when varnished are greatly improved)—one likes to see and feel a warm soft rug in the living-room and bedroom, and much can be done to improve an old floor so as to be able to use a rug. There are many stains and varnishes on the market that can easily be applied, with a good, ground-color of paint or the ground-color that comes with the stain and varnish—a very good floor is the result and we can lay our rugs and at least, for some time, have a very pretty floor.

With the floors, walls and hangings properly treated the rooms need no furniture but what is needed for use and comfort, a good rule to follow so as to have our rooms attractive and easily kept clean is to have nothing in them but what is useful or beautiful.

Redecorating the Old Home

After our friend, Mr. Jones' instructive talk, we knew we could make a

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Warm Browns are Good for the Living-room.

Hats Askance

Frank Hurburt O'Hara

Illustrated by J. J. Goula



"This is a big day, do you know it?"

THIS story has nothing to do with fashions. Frankly, I don't know whether sunbonnets or toques are the thing this season, and I couldn't begin to look far enough into the future to clothe my story people properly against the time this paragraph may see the glint of print. I know only that big hats, which cast the shadows over the eyes, are fascinating, and that little hats, with grapes or forget-me-nots or plums or tiny oranges are decidedly teasing on the pert heads of little young ladies, and that Tessie Malone did not wear either kind. She had only one hat. It was a summer hold-over. It was of dark blue straw with a bow in the back, and it slanted down around her full, pink young face, and somehow made her eyes look very large and very blue. But they were not always very happy.

Indeed, there had been something wistful about those big blue eyes ever since the leaves had begun to fall in the parks, and the tangy breeze out of the lake did not seem to give Tessie Malone the joy-o'-life it is supposed to carry as its chief stock-in-trade. Nor was it the melancholy-days-have-come feeling that sent the wistfulness to sit there, either. If you had come out of somewhere in Michigan to work among the two-and-a-half millions in our town, and lived in a fourth-floor room in the Y.W.C.A., where you could see the lonely sun coming out of the lake where for 18 years you had seen it set from the other side, and if you had known Jack Terry over in Michigan and had known him here, too, and then suddenly you had agreed not to know him ever and ever again . . . well, then you would understand why blue eyes had a right to look wistfully from the shadows under a blue straw hat, even in the ambitious days of early autumn.

Mary Farrell had eyes that had once been wistful, and she knew. She knew, as you know now, that the story of Tessie Malone was not one of fashions, plural, but of that singular fashion which has been the vogue since the days when hats were not, and Michigan avenue was only a strip of sand along the shores of the lake where our town now struts on showy parade. Mary Farrell had come out of Iowa when Tessie was just a bit of a girl in a gingham frock that didn't come to her shoetops, and in her pleasantly impersonal way she would recount the fruit of experience to those of us who knew her. There were many of us, and Mary Farrell knew many things. Some of these she told to her young room-mate in the Y.W.C.A., as the winds circled around the cheery white corners of the building, with the lamp-light casting both their faces into shadows. Said Mary Farrell across the table:—

"You know there's no use in being

they'll step on your feelings and go away and forget all about it. It's a way they have. And we—" She swept her tapering hands in a gesture to include the whole company of girls who have come from somewhere in Iowa or Michigan or anywhere else—"We just get wistful and look glum until we wake up to the fact that the world's all to the good, and then we think we've forgotten, and that makes them wish they hadn't, and—See?"

See? Tessie Malone couldn't see anything but a healthily-tanned face with brown eyes and boyishly-reddish cheeks. She could smell the friendly scent of tobacco out of a meerschaum pipe. She could see the features dimly outlined by its intermittent glow. She could remember pleasant Michigan evenings in a canoe that glided silently along the waters of an inland lake. Indeed, I don't know what she couldn't see, out of her big, wistful, blue eyes, there in the mellow haze of the table-lamp. But she looked over at Mary Farrell, philosophizing from the experienced height of the middle twenties, and she smiled bravely and replied:—

"Yes, I see. I'm not moping. I don't care."

Mary squinted her eyes thoughtfully at the darkness beyond the dejected figure across the table. She could read easily enough what was going on in Tessie's mind. But, as she says herself, "It's dumb to tell all you know, anyway." So:—

"All right," she drawled sleepily. "That's the stuff. Forget it." And she went to bed.

So did little Tessie Malone. But Tessie did not sleep. What she thought as she lay listening to the hum of the Loop and the boom of the lake is no particular concern of ours. It was nothing new, certainly; and it belongs all to her, anyway.

In the morning, however, the feeling of fall—the vigor and snap of the swift wind—seemed to take possession of her as it had not done before. Or the advice of Mary Farrell was in her blood. Or whatever it was, her eyes looked as if they had thrown off their burden of cares when she put on her straw hat, so that her companion, watching her covertly, said to herself, with hair pins bulging in her mouth:—

"It's all right, Mary Farrell. Put down score number one for yourself. It's a merry little old world." And she went to work, content.

She came back to their room

at five-fifteen, tired and forgetful of problems and Tessie alike. Tessie was not there. She did not come with six or seven, and the older girl went out to dinner alone. The meal was as dismal as it was cheap, and lonesome. It was not Tessie's way to be absent, and she missed her.

She came back to a still vacant room. At 15 minutes to ten she switched out the light and turned into bed. She did not like to acknowledge a strange little throb that circled about vaguely somewhere within her. The pillow was soft and cool. A breeze swished the curtains steadily inward. She could hear the lake plashing off in the distance beyond the tracks and the reclaimed lands, as Tessie had listened to it the night before. Everything was conducive to sleep, but she lay with wide eyes staring at the ceiling. Presently she turned on the light again—reaching out from her bed—and looked at the clock once more. It was five minutes past the hour.

Then the key clicked and the door opened. Tessie closed it softly behind her and stood smiling over at the aureoled head on the pillows. Mary Farrell waited.

"Hello," Tessie murmured, still holding the door knob behind her.

"Greetings, little lost sister," chirped the voice from the bed. "Nice evening?"

"Awfully," Tessie replied, slowly crossing over from the door.

She seemed about to speak, then paused and suddenly bent down to kiss the warm lips of her companion. She hesitated again, then said:—

"I met Susie after work. Had a nice dinner; and then we went over to see the war pictures."

The girl who had been in our town longer lifted her eyebrows, and squinted her eyes as she had done the night before.

"See here, young 'un," she remarked. "You want to can that Susie stuff. I get the evasion. And I know what you want me to understand by 'we.'"

It doesn't work. When a girl meets Susie and goes out for a dull spinster dinner, and then takes in anything as bromidic as the war movies, she doesn't come back at ten o'clock with eyes as bright as Blanche Ring's when she's inaugurated a new song-hit, and with a coat that's all smelly with pipe tobacco, and a hat tumbled to an angle of 45 degrees over her left ear. No, wait a minute," she hurried on, lifting her hand to stop Tessie's ejaculation. "You've met that yong Jack what's-his-name, and made it all up, and you've been out for a

farewell-to-summer ride in the lagoon, and we all know it, so why run a bluff? Eh?"

"You win," said Tessie Malone, once more bending down and again giving her an absent-minded kiss. "I did see Susie—and Jack. We made it up. It was all a mistake, anyway."

"It always is a mistake," the other commented drily.

Whereafter came such a rosy-hued characterization of the best-fellow-in-the-world as sent Mary to her slumbers smiling superiorly, and happily. Superior because it was another proof of the nothing-new-under-the-sun theory; and happy because it was surely a merry little old world.

Thus the real spirit of autumn hopefulness set in for Tessie Malone. It is all very well for poets to sing of the sorrows of fall—the song of nature's dying, and dead leaves swishing out the futility of young ambition. The poets may sing what they like. There are others—also poets—who feel the bite of new desires in their cheeks and the thrill of new worlds to conquer pulsing through their veins. And it was happily this way with Tessie and stalwart Jack Terry. It was the season of harvest moons, big each night close against the horizon, red and friendly. It was the time when waves from the lake dash high along the beach, and bonfires flare around gay parties on the sands, and electric signs begin to flash busily through the Loop, announcing the advent of last spring's New York successes. It is a season when young people work energetically and play with vim. And Tessie worked with a light heart and played as she worked. Likewise young Mr. Terry.

A Saturday night came close on the train of Monday morning. It had been a breathless week. For that matter Tessie Malone had kept no mark of time. It had no significance. It was good enough just to live here and now.

They celebrated the culmination of the week. It was worth ceremonies. It deserved them for two or three Reasons, spelled thus, with a capital R. Jack was aware of at least one more Reason (particularly capitalized) than Tessie could have counted when they started. It was his secret—temporarily. They went out of the Loop, which is noisy and not homey. Jack took her to the Gardens on the South Side, where they had a dinner which was possibly good and maybe not—they didn't care—and then they watched the dancing down in the centre of the oblong room, and probably didn't see anything at all.

Continued on Page 61



The Mechanical Maid

SHORTLY after the farm boys began to abandon the furrows for the city pavements, the farm girls began to forsake the farm kitchens for the city office and the notion counter. In trekking cityward, the boys soon took second place in the movement they had started. Girls from the farms and villages composed well over 50 per cent. of the stream which poured in from every point of the human watershed around each town and city. With the development of machine production, which meant the multiplication of light and simple operations, there were "positions" (men call them jobs) for all that the business office and departmental stores could not absorb. If you want to get a first-hand impression of how the Industrial Revolution, as the professors call it, has affected the lives and destinies of girls, the next time you are in an industrial centre arrange to be near a big factory when the six o'clock whistle blows, and watch that factory disgorge them in hundreds and thousands from its dingy portals.

Now, this manning of industry by women has created a whole series of social problems. Not the least of these is the scarcity of help in farm homes. This scarcity is evident everywhere in rural districts in the East. Where, a few years ago, you would find a buxom matron with several promising daughters on every other farm at least, now such a sight is so rare as to cause surprised comment. The situation is still more aggravated in the West. The rich promise of the frontier was a counter attraction that dulled the lure of the city for many a young man, and saved him to agriculture. It was less attractive for the majority of young women. Many western farms are under manned; most of them are under-womaned.

No Back-to-the-kitchen Movement

But you can't get those girls back from the factories. Social reformers have talked their heads off without starting a stampede for the country. The "back-to-the-land" movement is an idle dream. You can dam a river and use its water for irrigation purposes, but you can't make it flow back to its source. If the labor problem in field and kitchen is ever solved, it will only be by checking the flow of people to the cities, and by making the labor that is available in the country more efficient. It is with the latter as it applies to the farm home that we are concerned in this article, and this phase of the question largely resolves itself into the substitution of mechanical power for "elbow grease." Perhaps when we have done all we can in that direction we will find that the human stream that flows cityward has been checked considerably. If at the same time we do not overlook the importance of the automobile, the bathtub and a few other "modern" inconveniences, and do not neglect the develop-

Being a Dissertation on the Gas Engine, the Electric Lighting Plant and a Large Number of Accessories—By R. D. Colquette

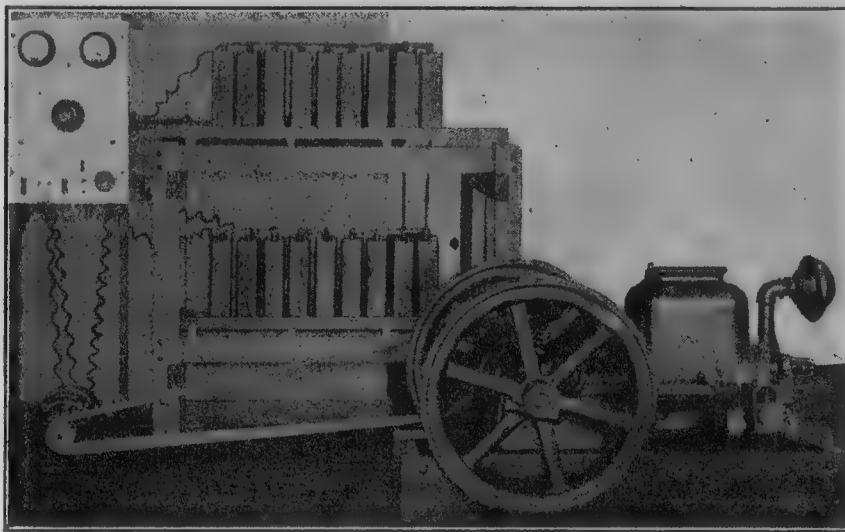
ment of community work and the securing of fair economic conditions, we shall find that the stream has been sufficiently checked.

The mention of housekeeping by machinery is apt to bring a smile to the face of the industrious housewife. It has been said so often that the development of machinery has done little to lighten the tasks of the homemaker, that there is a tendency to overlook some of the things that have been accomplished in this very direction.

Grandmother's Occupation Gone

It might be well to take stock of one or two of these. In our grandmothers' day, for instance, the women took control of the wool from the farm flock as soon as it left the hands of

only to go back one generation to the time when the milk was strained into shallow pans, to be left there for two days, after which the cream was skimmed off with infinite pains into a big stone cream crock. Twice a week the old dash-churn was brought out and scalded, the cream put into it, and then followed half or three-quarters-of-an-hour of arduous toil. Sometimes, in winter, "the butter would never come," and the churning was prolonged for two or three hours. Then the butter had to be washed, salted and put up into two-pound rolls with two rows of creases along the top. Compare this with what takes place on a modern dairy farm where the warm milk has been separated before the cows have gone back to the pasture field; the



Electric Lighting Plant, Operated by an Ordinary Gas Engine.

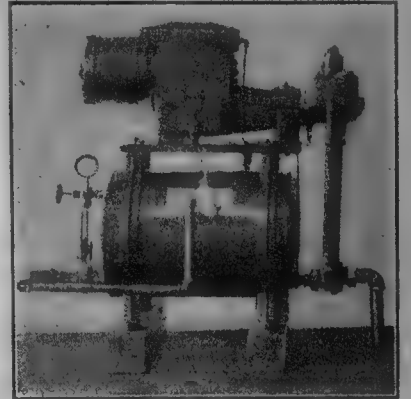
the shearer. In fact, some of them had a hand in the shearing. They took it over to a corner by the fireplace, and there put it through a whole series of manufacturing processes until it was ready for the weaver. If you look carefully into the legal term "spinster," you will find a reference to the most important of these operations. When the cloth returned from the weaver, the housewife became tailoress, and made it up into shirts and jackets and trousers for her home-spun-clad family. Some of the wool never left a chimney corner until it was ready to wear in the shape of socks and mufflers. Quite a difference from these "twasn't-made-at-all," "twas-bought-in-the-store" days. Or take the case of one of our greatest agricultural products—butter. You have

cream is expressed to a creamery, probably 200 miles away, and a crisp check, with war stamp attached, is received before the skimming operation would have been reached, under the old method.

Kitchens and Airships

But there are a lot of household duties besides those mentioned which levied, and are still levying, a heavy tax on the farm woman's time and strength. She waited long and patiently for the inventors and designers to develop machinery that would lighten these tasks. They seemed slow in coming. Some slight improvement in washing machines and churns helped a little. What was wanted, however, was some sort of power that could be applied

to the heaviest of the household duties. The windmill helped with water supply. An attempt was even made at one time to make "Rover" do the churning. A dog-power, in which the faithful Rover trudged up-hill on a revolving platform was designed and put on the market. By means of gearing and a lever arrangement, the power was transmitted to the handle of the dash-churn. It worked fairly well, until Rover got wise



An Electric Pumping Plant.

and took the preparatory bustle of churning day as a signal to go on a distant squirrel hunt. Meanwhile, self-binders, hay forks, improved cultivating machinery, and a hundred other new devices were flooding the country and helping the farmer to keep up production, in spite of the increasing difficulty of securing competent hired men. Small wonder that women complained that they were being overlooked in the modernizing of farm operations.

Though no one realized it at the time, housekeeping, like aeronautics, was waiting on the development of the gas engine. After a period of development, it was in the market as a practical source of power, applicable to a great variety of tasks. Here was a prime mover, to use the language of the patent attorneys, that combined many of the most desirable features of a source of farm power. It was cheap, efficient, reliable, small in compass, and easy to operate. At first, of course, it was used principally for cutting feed, pumping water, grinding grain, and other operations; a labor-saving device, but for the men only. The insistent demand for home power, however, had to be satisfied. Manufacturers noted this, and the keenest of competition sprang up in meeting the demand, with the result that in the last few years rapid strides have been made in the application of power to housekeeping. Many of the most laborious tasks, and many that are not laborious by any means, are now performed, the source of power being the gas engine.

The Mechanical Maid-of-all-work

The simplest arrangement in which the gas engine is used to supply power for a variety of major operations in housekeeping is by direct application of the power through a line shaft with pulleys and belts. The line shaft is usually attached to the ceiling of the basement, and is turned by a belt and pulley by the engine. The washing machine, churn, cream separator, etc., may be placed at proper distances for easy accessibility, and turned by means of belts. If the well is in or near the basement, the pump may be operated by means of a pumping jack, also run by pulley and belt. Several of the hardest jobs about the house are wonderfully simplified by this means, and the busy housewife saved many a backache.

With the development of the farm electric lighting plant, the use of power in housekeeping has been widely extended. The plants on the market fall into two general classes. In one the ordinary gas engine is used to drive the electric generator by means of a belt. In the other the generator and engine are a single unit, the crankshaft being extended out to carry the rotor of the dynamo. With either system more electrical current is produced while the engine is in operation than is usually required. A series of storage batteries is supplied to store up the surplus. There is, therefore, a constant supply of electricity kept in reserve. The batteries "float" on the line, absorbing the excess current that is produced when the machine is operating. With the single unit system an automatic device may be supplied for starting the engine when the electricity in the storage battery runs low. The amount of attention required is thereby minimized. The power plant may, of course, be located in the barn, thus doing away with noise and vibration in the house.

Continued on Page 60



A One-unit Plant, and Some of the Household Machines an Electric Plant will Operate. The machines are closer together here than they would be placed in the farm home, where plenty of room is allowed for accessibility.

Aprons and Workaday Garments

Practical and Useful

HOW nice it is to drop into a home and see the mother and big sisters neatly clothed in a trim and becoming house-dress or apron.

The busy housewife whose moments are brimful of bustling from sunrise to sunset seldom has a chance to "dress-up" except on Sundays and holidays. The house dress is really her constant companion and she should make the most of it, having it simple in lines but becoming to an extreme.

Material goes a great way toward making it attractive, polka-dotted material trimmed with a bias the same shade as the dot, or collar and cuffs of the contrasting material, a flowered dimity with an edging of Valenciennes lace, Japanese crêpe with a sheer lawn collar and cuffs, make attractive house gowns for afternoon wear; and a dainty little apron makes one look the pink of perfection. Ginghams, chambrays and calicoes are best suited for the heavy morning work, overalls or a work suit and a broad brimmed hat for the garden work.

The work suit, No. 8435, shown here, is cut in three sizes; small, 34 to 36; medium, 38 to 40; large, 42 to 44 inch bust measure, price 20c. The trousers are attached to the blouse and a cap is included in pattern.

The little girl's apron, No. 8682, comes in six sizes, 2 to 12 years, price 15c. The cross-stitch embroidery is taken from transfer pattern No. 891, blue or yellow, price 10c.

Ladies' one-piece seamless apron, No. 8629, comes in two lengths and is cut in three sizes; small, 32 to 34; medium, 36 to 38; large, 40 to 42 inch bust measure, price 20c.

No. 8503 is a ladies' and misses' cooking-set; cap and sleeve protector also provided, three sizes; small, 32 to 34; medium, 36 to 38; large, 40 to 42 inch bust measure; price 20c.

The ladies' and misses' slip-on apron-dress, No. 8209, has two styles of sleeve and is cut in three sizes; small, 32 to 34; medium, 36 to 38; large, 40 to 42 inch bust measure; price 20c.

Ladies' house dress and cap, No. 8341, comes in seven sizes, 34 to 46 inch bust measure, price 25c. The skirt is three-piece and measures two yards around the bottom.

Ladies' kimono, No. 7602, has the body and sleeves in one. It is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 40 inch bust measure, price 20c.

The ladies' and misses' dress apron and cap, No. 8731, has a reversible closing and comes in eight sizes, 34 to 48 inch bust measure, price 20c.

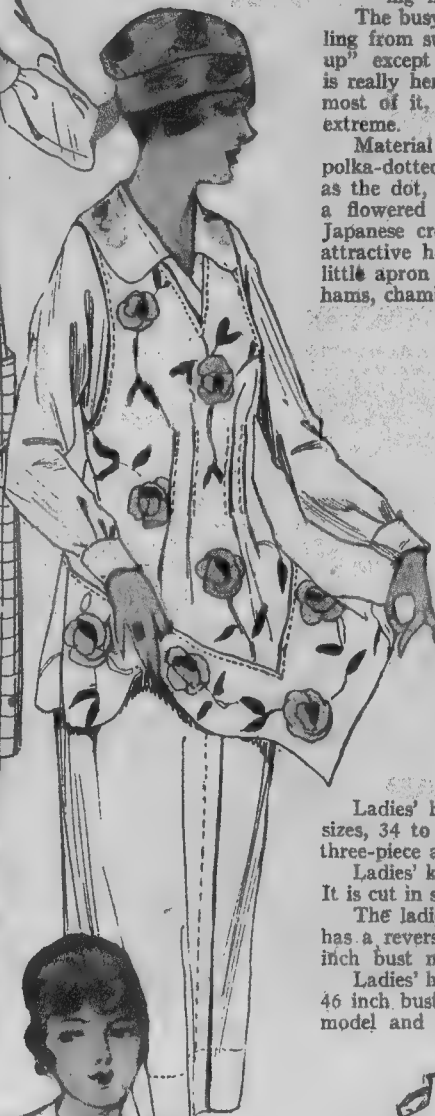
Ladies' house dress, No. 8041, is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 46 inch bust measure, price 20c. The skirt is a three-piece model and measures about 2½ yards.



8435



8629

8682
891

8503



8209



8341



7602



8731



8041

Any of these patterns may be had from The McCall Company, Dept. G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada, or any local McCall agent.

Harmony of Tone in Costume

Styles for Matron and Miss

It is the seemingly small things that count so much in our clothes. Hats, shoes, gloves and accessories should blend or harmonize with our suit or frock, so the entire outfit may express a perfect unity or harmony. The effect of the whole should be planned in mind before purchasing any one thing, so that shoes or boots and hats may be bought that can be worn with several things. This is rather a hard thing to do, for the shops continually display such tempting articles that our eye is attracted and we want that one thing particularly. Alas, many a time we find that its possession does not fit in where it should. The hair and complexion count much in the choosing of colors. One must not say that a color is not becoming, for, if that very color has as a part of its dye the shade which is most comely, we will be able to wear it. Take, for instance, gray, which seems such a trying color to some, yet there are the pale grays, the blue grays and the brown grays so warm looking. The field-mouse shade in shoes blends with this brown gray wonderfully.

Shoes, perhaps, lend a most important part in the entirety of our costume and therefore should be chosen with the utmost care and thought. Many a smart costume is made utterly ineffective by an inappropriate pair of shoes. With a dark blue suit, black boots or oxfords are the most practical; tan gloves, a blue hat with a touch of vivid green, the green again repeated in an umbrella handle, or hat trimmed with red cherries, and a charming red leather bag or purse, make a unified costume.

A brown outfit is most effective when only the shadings of brown are combined. The suit of brown, a waist of some soft material in café au lait color, with a button trimming the same shade as the suit, a brown hat with a wing or quills blending with the waist, or perhaps a touch of gold, and gloves harmonizing with the entire costume, make a most charming outfit.

In purchasing a hat, it is advisable to have on the suit or frock with which it is to be worn, so the effect as a whole may be studied.

Ladies' waist No. 8303 comes in seven sizes, 34- to 46-inch bust measure, price 20c. The skirt No. 8805 is two-piece with pleated side insets. It comes in eight sizes, 22- to 36-inch waist measure, price 20c; and measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards around the bottom.

The misses' dress No. 8432 has a two-piece skirt measuring about two yards and comes in four sizes, 14 to 20 years, price 25c.

Ladies' waist No. 8427 provides for two styles of front and back, tucked or gathered and plain. It is cut in six sizes, 34- to 44-inch bust measure, price 20c. The skirt No. 8861 has a straight lower edge and the side section may be made plain, and comes in nine sizes, 22- to 38-inch waist measure, price 20c.

The ladies' coat pattern No. 8865 may be made with a short collar effect, or revers coming to the bottom of the coat. This model is cut in eight sizes, 34- to 48-inch bust measure, price 25c. The skirt No. 8863 measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards around the bottom and is cut in nine sizes, 22- to 38-inch waist measure, price 20c.

Ladies' waist No. 8601 is cut in six sizes, 34- to 44-inch bust measure, price 20c. The ladies' tucked skirt No. 8689 comes in six sizes, 22- to 32-inch waist measure, price 20c; and measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards at the lower edge.

The misses' coat suit No. 8766 has a two-piece skirt which measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards. It is cut in three sizes, 16 to 20 years, price 25c.

The ladies' coat suit No. 8807 comes in eight sizes, 34- to 48-inch bust measure, price 25c. The lower edge of the skirt measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards.

The waist No. 8713 is a slip-over model and has two styles of sleeve. It is cut in six sizes, 34- to 44-inch bust measure, price 20c. The two-piece skirt No. 8693 measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards at lower edge and is cut in seven sizes, 22- to 34-inch waist measure, price 20c.

The ladies' coat suit No. 8570 comes in eight sizes, 34- to 48-inch bust measure, price 25c. The skirt measures about two yards around the bottom.



Practical and Dainty Things for the Kiddies

WITH the coming of the Easter season we think of Summer-time and yet must be prepared for the chilly intervening days.

The children's clothes, perhaps, need more planning than those of the grown-ups, for the days of mud-pies and tree-climbing, berry-picking and picnics are again in full force and frequent tubbing of frocks is more common than during the season just gone by. Little frocks that require a short time on the ironing-board are welcome to those who smooth out these little garments, and the simpler they are the quicker the basket is emptied and the clothes-horse arrayed with nice, clean-again, wearable clothes.

Embroidery, done in the leisure moments, adds so much to the appearance of a little dress, changing it from plainness to a thing of beauty, attractive in its very simplicity. Gingham, lawns, crêpes, percales, chambrays, calicoes and voiles for the girls and bloomers instead of petticoats; yes, bloomers, and many a mother once she has used them for the child counts them as a blessing untold. Two pairs made of the same material as the dress save the finer underwear, and a youngster can tumble and somersault to her heart's content. In Winter-time made of cloth, bloomers protect the kiddies far more than petticoats.

A sweater should not be forgotten as part of the little girl's wardrobe, for it is of greater moment to the child than the woman. A button-to-the-throat model without a belt is best for ordinary wear, and a bit of worsted in the mending basket that matches the sweater, makes the occasional tear loose much of its horror.

Ribbons also play an important part in the child's wardrobe and when worn as a sash, there should be enough for the hair-bow, and always the hair-bow should blend with the dress, unless of course black or white is used.

These little models have been chosen to meet the demands of both the Spring and Summer Seasons.

Pattern No. 8122 is a Mackinaw Coat suitable for either boy or girl, and comes in six sizes, 4 to 14 years, price 20c.

Child's coat No. 8808 is cut in six sizes, 1 to 10 years, price 20c.

No. 8028 is a practical suit for a boy. It comes in three sizes, 2 to 6 years, price 20c.

The little boy's box coat, No. 8832, may be worn with or without a shield. This pattern comes in five sizes, 6 months to 6 years, price 20c.

Tommy Tucker Suit No. 8168 is cut in three sizes, 2 to 6 years, price 20c.

The touch of embroidery on No. 8816 gives a bit of individuality and makes this simple little model suitable for dressier occasions. The pattern comes in five sizes, 6 months to 6 years, price 20c. The body and sleeves are in one, and the bloomers which are included in the pattern may be made of the same material as the dress. The bit of embroidery is taken from transfer pattern 884, blue or yellow, price 15c.

No. 8814, child's one- or two-piece dress may be made to close on the shoulder or down the center back. It is cut in seven sizes, 6 months to 10 years, price 15c. The little bunnies are taken from transfer pattern 931, price 15c; other unique motifs are included in the pattern.

The little girl's dress, 8810, has a straight gathered skirt attached to the waist. This little model comes in five sizes, 6 to 14 years, price 20c. The odd side-closing of the waist allows a button trimming.

No. 8656 is cut in five sizes, 6 months to 6 years, price 15c. The skirt of this little model may be made from embroidery; and in place of the tucks, smocking pattern No. 690, blue or yellow, price 10c, may be used.

The child's first short coat, No. 7400, provides for two styles of sleeve and is cut in four sizes, 6 months to 3 years, price 15c. A cap pattern is also included. The embroidery design shown on the coat is transfer pattern No. 929, price 20c. This gives the stamping pattern for cape, collar and turn-over cuffs and matches transfer pattern 930.

Transfer Pattern No. 930 gives the cutting outline for the cap, price 15c. No. 7950 is a most practical nightgown pattern for a child. This comes in seven sizes, 1 to 12 years, price 15c.



The Mary Pickford Pajamas, No. 8140, come in three sizes; small, 4 to 6 years; medium, 8 to 10 years; large, 12 to 14 years; price 15c. These are very easily made.

Pattern No. 8680 contains Gertrude petticoat and drawers gathered at the knee, or plain, and comes in 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years, price 15c. The design for the spray is taken from transfer pattern No. 356, price 10c. The design for thirty-six (36) sprays are included in this pattern. If scallops are used around the neck and armhole, transfer pattern No. 632, price 10c, provides four yards of scallops $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide.

Any of these patterns may be had from The McCall Company, Department G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Canada, or a local McCall agent.

In ordering transfer patterns state whether blue or yellow is desired whenever color is given.



7400-929-930

8656

8810

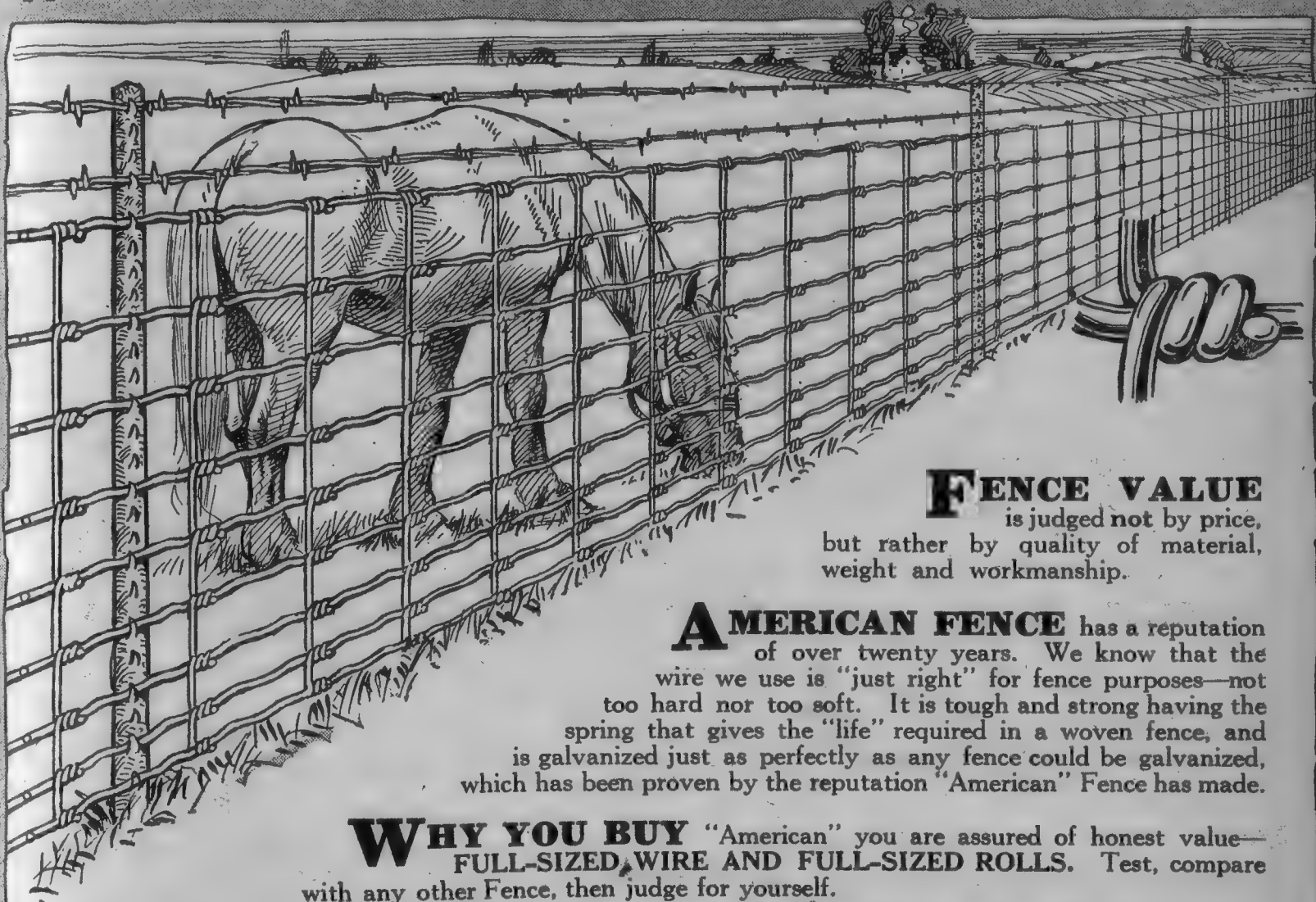
8814-931

8816-884

8168

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United Farmers of Alberta

The Tariff

THE situation in Ottawa is such that Central office urges locals to get to work at once and make demands on their federal members and the government for substantial tariff reduction.

The tariff has been the chief topic of discussion at recent caucuses of supporters of the Union government among the members at Ottawa. Just what relief the farmers will get will depend on how hard the western members fight, and the opinion the government forms as to the real extent of the western farmers' demand.

A flood of resolutions going to Ottawa during the next two or three weeks would certainly help tremendously, and unless action is taken immediately, it will be too late, as the government will have decided its tariff policy for the present session.

The Convention Program

Protests against time being taken up by outside speakers

A Killam correspondent writes: "The Edmonton Bulletin, January 25, page 1, reports re U.F.A. convention:—

"The great mass of resolutions from the locals of the province had not been passed upon by the convention."

"Vice-president Baker is quoted as saying (presumably as an excuse for the great number of resolutions being unattended to) that 'we cannot be blamed if we did not finish all these minor matters.'"

"In connection with above, the writer wishes to call the attention of those interested in increasing the membership of the U.F.A. to the fact that:

(1) The U.F.A. is made up of locals.

(2) The locals are made up of individuals, and that individuals have a way of changing quickly from interested members and movers of resolutions to mockers if they don't get, at least, decent treatment at their annual conventions, especially when outsiders, bank managers and others are given the platform to lecture from during convention hours.

(3) The Central calls for loyalty from the locals. It might be well if Central, when arranging program for convention, bear in mind that example is better than precept, and arrange that all Central and local business be transacted before any outsider is allowed on the platform. It might then be unnecessary for the vice-president to apologise for side-tracking the great mass of resolutions.

"It may be offered as an excuse for allowing outside speakers on the platform, before business concluded, that the sitting convention agreed to this. The sitting convention should not have to affront or please any speaker by accepting or refusing to hear him previous to business being concluded; this should be fixed by rule.

(4) The writer is not a U.F.A. hater, but believes that honest criticism is good, and the above is honestly meant."

Note.—The matters complained of in the above article are that a great mass of the resolutions coming before the convention were not dealt with; that outsiders, including bank managers, took up too much of the time of the convention; that Central management was responsible for this in making bad program arrangements.

It is true there were a great number of resolutions that the convention did not act upon, but referred them to the executive committee. This, of course, is on account of lack of time, and it is also true that practically one whole day of the time of the convention was taken up with the discussion of one subject, and that a banker spoke on the subject. But it is also true that the Central office was not in any wise responsible for the time of the convention thus being consumed.

At the 1918 convention, Mr. Leedy asked the convention itself for this discussion, and the convention granted it. The Central management, in arranging

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

for this discussion, was only following out the instructions of the convention. It had no choice in the matter, except to obey instructions.

The writer of the above article thinks that it would have placed the 1919 convention in an embarrassing position to refuse this discussion after it had been authorized by the Central management. But the Central management could not refuse it after having been ordered to arrange for it by the 1918 convention. He certainly has the wrong side of the coin.—President.

Dewberry Annual

At the annual meeting of the Dewberry local, a vote of thanks was given to W. H. Anderson and Fred Hardwick for their services during the year as president and secretary-treasurer respectively. They were succeeded in office for the following year by Thos. Saville, as president, and Wm. Porter, as secretary-treasurer.

Our members at present total 27, and they were nearly all present, beside a number of visitors. We decided that the president, secretary-treasurer and directors should meet at least once every quarter.

The following members were elected as directors: G. Gardner, M. Brathwaite, A. Kent, F. Hardwick and E. Hodgson.—Wm. Porter, secretary.

New Local at Nightingale

Quite a large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers of the Nightingale district, helped by some half-dozen members of the Ardenode local, including H. W. Gothard, president; P. H. Donkin, secretary; W. E. Mercer, and others, was held in the school-house to discuss the foundation of a local of the U.F.A. Mr. Gothard gave an able address on the "Aims and Objects of the U.F.A.," and P. H. Donkin briefly dealt with questions on co-operative livestock shipping, co-operative buying and various details of organization and administration. A resolution was put forward by Mr. Mercer, and unanimously carried, that a local be formed at Nightingale, and 21 farmers immediately signed up and paid their dues. Officers were then elected as follows: P. H. Woddy, president; H. Hilton, vice-president; W. M. Stoodley, secretary.

Mr. Mercer then made an earnest appeal to the new members of the organization, urging them not to expect big results from their efforts all at once. Mr. Donkin briefly outlined some recommendations the Ardenode local proposed to bring before the municipality, and also some of the more important planks of the Farmers' Platform, as outlined by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was passed to the members of the Ardenode local for their attendance and assistance.

Moreton Annual

At the annual meeting of the Moyer-ton local the following officers were elected: President, John Holgate; vice-president, Walter Collins; secretary-treasurer, Jas. McDonald. Quite a few of the people present were not members in 1918, but wished to join this year and take part in the election of officers, with the result that 11 became paid up members, nine signed up and promised to pay later.

After some discussion on Municipal Hail Insurance, H. Benner and John Holgate were asked to study the act and give an address on same at the next meeting.

It was decided to apply to the Department of Extension for a travelling library.

Sibbald Builds Surely

At a recent meeting of the Sibbald local 28 new members were added to the roll. Addresses were given by C.

H. Harris, director Medicine Hat constituency and W. L. Summerby. The secretary, F. M. Strong, writes: "We now have 50 members signed on with 35 paid for 1919, and expect to keep the ball rolling. We owe a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Harris for his assistance and feel that we have been very lax in not having had him here before. Our directors are alive and working hard to establish a permanent organization at this point, to build a structure founded firmly upon the highest principles for which the U.F.A. was organized and now stands."

Keen Interest at Arnold

At the annual meeting of the Arnold local the following officers were elected for 1919: President, F. H. Mollenberg; vice-president, E. Anderson; secretary, G. P. Parker. The thanks of the members were voted the officers for 1918 for the splendid and efficient manner in which they had conducted the business of the local. At the next monthly meeting "The Coming Election" and "The New Hail Insurance Act" will be thoroughly discussed.

It is evident by the good attendance and spirit shown at the meeting that the principles of the U.F.A. are arousing great interest throughout the community.—Geo. P. Parker, secretary.

Co-operative Creamery

The farmers of the Pine Creek community are undertaking the establishment of a co-operative creamery, and wish to incorporate under the Co-operative Societies Act instead of the Dairyman's Act. While this is not a U.F.A. enterprise, members of the Wasiknow local U.F.A. are the backbone of the movement, all the provincial directors being members of the above local.—D. C. West, secretary, Pine Creek local.

Good Start at Brooks

The report of organization of Newell local, at Brooks, on February 4, was delayed on account of having to change the first name selected for the local. This local started with 17 paid-up members, and prospects are good for an increased membership. D. T. Richie was elected president. Have so far purchased two cars of grain, discussed telephone extension, and other matters beneficial to the district.—Alis Garrow, secretary, Newell local.

Manyberries is Keen

A new local of the U.F.A. was organized at Manyberries, by Director C. H. Harris, on March 8. A delightful day enabled the farmers to assemble in good numbers, even from as far as 20 miles.

The following officers were elected: President, James Maher; vice-president, Frank S. Head; secretary-treasurer, J. Flynn; directors, J. M. Crawford, A. Mickleson, J. R. Chinworth, H. G. Engleking and E. Martin, sen. Delegates to the district convention at Medicine Hat were also elected.

Mr. Harris is no spell-binder with words, but so well did he put the idea across, that when the time came, out of 80 farmers present, 71 stepped up and joined, those not joining for the most part being from neighboring locals, and already members.

The big idea of the meeting seemed to be that if the people were going into politics they would get some real support from Manyberries.—John F. Flynn, secretary.

Mangolia Wants Road

The residents of the Mangolia district have petitioned Magnolia U.F.A. and the minister of public works, that the road, one mile east of the range line, between ranges 6 and 7, west of the 5th meridian, be made a government trunk road, for the following

reasons: It is the most direct road between Magnolia (which is served by the main lines of the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. railways and Sanguo, on the Peace River branch of the C.N.R.). It is already in use, through three lines are almost impossible. Other districts served by this road would be the west half of Stranger district, Parkcourt and Matthew's Crossing districts. Owing to lake districts to the east, Pembina River and Coal Company lands on the west, this road, running directly from Magnolia station, through settled farm areas all the way to Sanguo, is the only one to connect those Northern settlements with the trunk railway lines and automobile roads with east and west, along lakes mentioned above and not interrupted by them.

U.F.A. Briefs

At a recent meeting of Westlock local a good number of delegates were present representing Barrhead and Rossington locals. The question of co-operative livestock shipping was discussed, and a shipping association was formed representing the three locals.

Had a good meeting Saturday with Mr. Warr, of the U.G.O., present. The union seems to be building on rock this year.—A. A. Brown, secretary, Onoway Local.

Annual meeting, Alliance local, held January 15, having been postponed on account of the "flu." Forty members present. Jas. Schofield elected president, A. L. Smith vice-president.—Frank H. Clements, secretary.

Viola local was organized on February 8 by H. E. Smithenry, with a membership of 18. B. Bawker was elected president and P. Wilcox, Sunnynook, secretary.

The Clyde local has been challenged by the Westlock local to a membership contest for the present year, hoping thereby to increase the membership in both locals.

At a recent meeting of the Conrich local of the U.F.A., at Chestermere Lake, Fred Davis, M.L.A. for the constituency, spoke for an hour-and-a-half, treating the new insurance act fully, also the hospital question, rural telephones and all recent legislation passed by the legislature.

A very interesting series of programs for future meetings of the Delia local has been arranged, including addresses on The Tariff, the Need of Political Action by Farmers, the Value of the U.F.A. Organization, and debates with Craigmyle, Hanna, and other locals. The outlook for bright, instructive meetings of the Delia local is very promising.

The Indus local is as dead as a door nail.—S. C. Sherlock.

Prairie Dell local like an exchange of opinion on the convention. Their secretary, O. E. Jones, Stavelly, writes: "While most of the editorials on this year's convention would indicate great satisfaction, our delegates were not well pleased with it, and our members are greatly disappointed. May we hear from others."

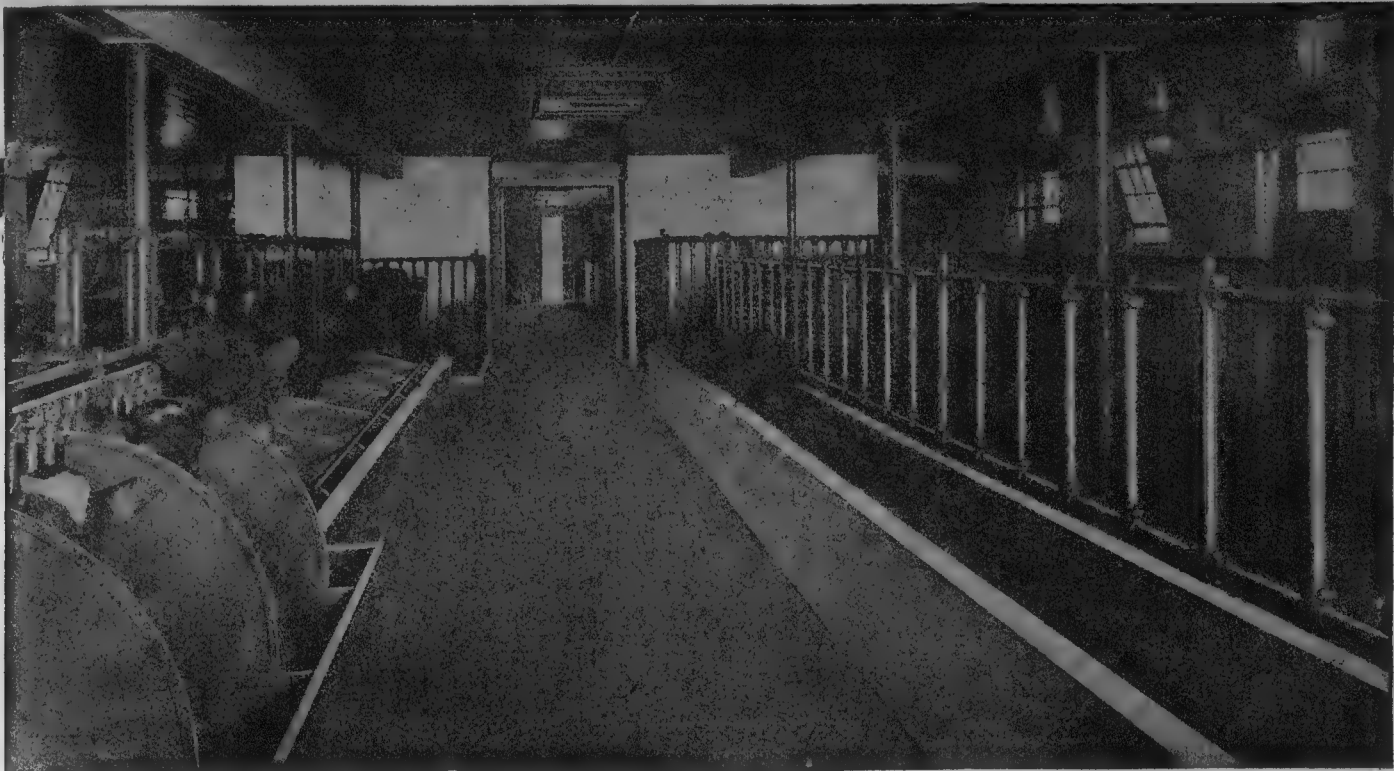
Our farmers are strong for the U.F.A.—S. S. Gray, secretary, Cabin Lake Local, No. 587, Kinmundy.

At a meeting held at Chancellor, recently, Anzac local was organized, Frederick Crowe being elected secretary.

J. H. Lennox, Baraca, has been successful in organizing the Dowker local, No. 543. J. H. Lennox was elected president, and Alex Ludlow, secretary.

A meeting was held at Cherry Valley school house for the purpose of forming a U.F.A. local, and ten members were enrolled. T. Node, secretary of the Stonelaw local and T. Blackley were the organizers.

John W. Airey was elected president; Roger Nelson, secretary-treasurer.



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Manitoba Grain Growers

Vermilion Resolution

THAT whereas, the customs tariff puts the producer at a very great disadvantage by enhancing the price of all commodities that they have to buy, and at the same time being no factor in improving conditions or prices of what he has to sell.

"And whereas, the protective tariff has raised the price of machinery, vehicles and clothing so high, that only the farmers in a few favored districts are able to buy these commodities, and this, in turn, is very detrimental to the country as a whole;

"And whereas, the Canadian manufacturers were able to manufacture munitions of war in competition with the world, and make huge profits on the enterprise, thereby demonstrating that they can manufacture under free trade when our government says so;

"And whereas, the customs tariff is the most costly and burdensome system of raising revenue ever devised by the world, and is a relic of the feudal ages, and, to be consistent with development, should be abandoned;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Vermilion branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which constitutes 90 per cent. of the farmers of this district, demand that our Federal government cease to give special privileges to anyone, and open the way to equal opportunity to all, by immediately placing on the Statute books of Canada subsection A and E of section 3 of the Farmers' Platform:—

"(A) By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

"(B) That agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw material and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list."

Baldur Reorganizes

Baldur branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was reorganized on February 22. There was a good attendance of the farmers of the district. The following officers were elected for 1919: President, Jas. Strang; vice-president, A. McMaster; secretary, J. S. Conibear; directors: W. J. Porter, C. J. Chester, A. W. Playfair, W. J. Welsh, T. Norton, J. E. Brinkworth, W. Campbell, F. C. Welsh. There were several good addresses and some keen discussions. A motion by W. J. Welsh, seconded by C. J. Chester, and carried: "That, as the prices of farm machinery and many other commodities that the farmers buy are still going up in price, therefore the price of our wheat for 1919 should be the same as the United States."—J. S. C.

Pipestone Resolution

"Whereas, our district, in common with many others, has experienced a series of crop failures, owing to rust, drought, frost and hail, financially embarrassing many of our farmers;

"And whereas, we are faced with increased cost of production as against a positive falling of prices of all farm produce;

"And whereas, we do not believe in the principle of artificial price fixing, which would bear unduly on the consumer, as well as advocating the principle of protection;

"Therefore we, the Pipestone Grain Growers' Association, strongly urge upon the Federal government to take immediate steps at the present session of the House to provide a means of relief:—

"(1) By an immediate and substantial all round reduction of the tariff.

"(2) That agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list."

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Marrinhurst Local

"Whereas, it is impossible for the Dominion of Canada to prosper without the agricultural class, and whereas, their main occupation is grain growing;

"Whereas, we view with concern the return of an open market for wheat, making speculation possible, by allowing the speculator to buy grain at a time when there is little chance for exportation, owing to the early close of navigation and shortage of transportation from the farm to terminal points, thus leaving the market at the mercy of the speculator;

"Whereas, we, as producers, are willing that the prices of our products be governed by supply and demand, but are emphatic in our opposition to speculation and its evils;

"Whereas, the speculator is allowed to sell, on our markets, grain that he has not in his possession, trusting to his ability to lower the market so he may buy the necessary grain to fill his contracts;

"Therefore be it resolved that we ask the Dominion government to pass laws, whereby speculating in grain of

We are working now on a library, which we hope to get going shortly.

At a recent meeting, the following resolutions were drawn up and sent to a number of the western members, and the acting prime minister, and also a copy to the local paper:—

The Tariff.—"Resolved that this Manson local Grain Growers' Association fully endorse the tariff policy, as outlined in the Farmers' Platform, with especial emphasis on the clause (c) 'That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be put on the free list.' And we demand that action toward this end be taken at this session of the House."

Daylight Saving.—"And resolved that we find the daylight saving a very great inconvenience to farmers, and that it causes a serious loss of time in the fields, owing to climatic conditions making it impossible to start work at the hour earlier in the spring and harvest seasons. If city people want another hour for pleasure, let them start work an hour earlier."

Prohibition.—"Resolved that we again

Full Steam Ahead

No phrase better expresses the sentiment of Manitoba farmers, in reference to their movement at the present moment than that. The general dissatisfaction with the present administration, the prospect of lower prices for products and higher prices for implements, the evidence of blind and conscienceless determination on the part of the big interests to continue to the full their exploitation of the people, the blatant advertising campaign of rabid and shameless tariffists, and especially their malicious misrepresentation of the aims of the organized farmers—these and other causes have stimulated in all parts of the province a new and striking interest in the movement. Branch after branch that had been inactive are coming together, reorganizing of their own accord, paying up their dues and getting into line. Discussion of the questions of the day is heard on every hand. Resolutions are still pouring in, and the feeling of expectation and of determination is abroad in remarkable degree.

Every corner will be ready for the biggest summer drive ever put on in the month of June. The proposal to double the membership is being received enthusiastically, and is regarded as easily possible, and will be undertaken systematically and with energy. In that increase the women will have an important share. There seems no reason why every association in the province should not add at least ten women to its membership before the first of July. And the energy with which the board and the secretary of the Women's Section are tackling the job augurs well for success.

Evidence of the feeling of personal responsibility never was so common. Directors are feeling, "We must work our district more efficiently." Local officers are saying, "We must get together and tackle this job." Young men are saying, "We must get into this and be ready to take a hand in the next drive." Everybody is beginning to recognize that "It's up to us and we must make good." Get that. "It's up to you."

any kind is prohibited, and thereby giving the producers a chance to sell direct on the world's market, as it is only just and fair that they should receive the profit of their labors, which, under the conditions now existing, is utterly impossible."

Manson Activities

Manson local is steadily increasing its efficiency as a community organization. The officers elected at the annual meeting are nearly all young men, and are taking a keen interest in the work. The first step was the organizing of a Women's Section, which is likely to be a great help. The next move was to start the municipality going on the question of a public memorial for the boys who have been lost in the war. We also received a promise from the C.P.E. to improve our crossing, which was not in the centre of the road. The local has from time to time been giving money towards the building of a hall, which now is run on a thorough business basis under trustees, and the association holds \$500 worth of shares in the building, which is valued at \$1,800.

take the same stand on the temperance question that the association has always taken, and ask for the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks."

Price Fixing.—"Whereas, the manufacturers claim that, owing to their stocks of goods and raw materials being bought at abnormal prices, they must maintain or increase the present high prices for their products, and as any decrease in the tariff would not come into effect this year;

"Therefore be it resolved that, in justice to the farmers of the West (who have been, and will be, at enormous expense in producing and handling the 1919 crop), that the price of wheat be fixed on a par with the United States prices for the crop year of 1919 only. This being especially needed in districts like ours, where the last three crops have been partial, and in some cases complete failures."

Sessional Indemnity.—"Resolved that the sessional indemnity of the members of the Dominion parliament is plenty high enough now, and that the proposed increase to \$3,500 would be nothing short of a hold-up."

For Neepawa District Women

Now that we are looking forward to the return of our soldiers to Canada in a short time, the imperative necessity of so much Red Cross work will be past. I would like to suggest to our farm women who have so faithfully done Red Cross work not to disband, but turn their energies to extend the present medical facilities and equipment in the Federal constituency of Neepawa, so that the necessary medical attention may be secured to the poor as well as those better off. The present epidemic has demonstrated our inability to cope adequately with the recurrence of such a serious epidemic.—Florence McGregor, district director, W.B.G.A.

Treesbank Resolution

"Whereas, the present price of wheat was fixed for the purpose of lessening the cost of living and to steady the market;

"And whereas, the Canadian government made very strong appeals to the farmer to produce every bushel of wheat possible in 1919, and in response to those appeals he has already gone to considerable expenditure to produce that crop on the basis of the present fixed price;

"And whereas, he feels that, owing to the present high cost of farm machinery, farm wages, freight rates and other farm requirements, he cannot produce wheat for less than the present fixed price;

"And whereas, the removal of the present fixed price would mean the return to the open market, and the farmer would again be at the mercy of speculators and gamblers, who would endeavor to pound wheat down below the cost of production;

"Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of this local, place ourselves on record as being in favor of a continuation of the present fixed price."

Swan Valley District

The Swan Valley District Grain Growers' Association held a very enthusiastic and successful convention in Hemming's Hall, Swan River, on March 13. The convention opened with a brief address of welcome to the delegates by President Spicer, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were disposed of. Mrs. Spicer next addressed the convention regarding the woman's work in the association. This was followed by a report from the district director, W. I. Ford. Then delegates from the following branches gave good reports of progress: Benito, Durban, Thunder Hill, Harlington, Kenville, Pretty Valley, Little Woody, Lidstone, Ravensworth, Roaring River and Oakhurst. Field Secretary O. H. Burnell next addressed the meeting on the work of the district association. This was followed by a discussion, led by Mr. Burnell. A new venture in association work was the appointment of T. E. Babb, of the Ravensworth association, Minitonas, Man., as grain growers' press reporter. Next came the election of the directors, according to the revised constitution, resulting in Mr. Urquhart, Little Woody; Mr. Vopni, Harlington; and Neil Wright, Benito, being elected.

The present tariff under discussion resulted in a unanimous resolution being passed, requesting the immediate reduction of the tariff by 50 per cent., and the remaining 50 per cent. to be removed within the next five years.

During the meeting the Swan River association was organized by Mr. Burnell.—T. E. B.

Lorette Reorganizes

Lorette grain growers reorganized on Friday evening, March 21. Splendid work had been done in the way of advertising, and there was a good attendance, a good program and a good social time. The association starts off with 24 members and the purpose of expanding. The president of the new association is T. S. Tovell, and the secretary, Hugh Campbell. O. H. Burnell, the new field secretary, was present, and gave a good rousing address.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Vice-Pres. Hawkes' Meetings

VICE-PRESIDENT A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, returned last weekend from conducting a series of meetings along the Nokomis district, which, in spite of the hurried nature of their arrangement and the cold snap, were generally well attended.

The first meeting was held at Duval, which was well attended. In addition to the speeches there was an excellent program, consisting of selections by the children, songs and instrumentals by the adults, and refreshments, followed by a dance.

On the following Saturday, Mr. Hawkes drove to Mountain Chase, where, in the afternoon, he held a meeting in the Grain Growers' Hall, commencing at half-past one o'clock, which was so largely attended that it was commonly reported everybody was there except the babies and the infirm adults. Mr. Hawkes was the principal speaker, and, during an hour's address, discussed the benefits of the association to the farmers of Saskatchewan.

J. Julius Cameron, temporary secretary of the Mountain Chase Grain Growers' Association, in reporting the meeting to the Central office, says: "The president called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m., with a large turn-out of members, including ladies. He explained the reason for the change of hour, which had affected the attendance. In introducing Mr. Hawkes, the president dwelt on the great work he had done for the Grain Growers' Association and the energy he had infused into the movement."

Mr. Hawkes' Address

"Mr. Hawkes delivered a long and interesting address, which was listened to with the greatest attention. Whilst reviewing the aims of the association, most of which had been carried into effect in provincial legislation, he mentioned the stand they had always taken on the political position of women in the province, and showed that this association had been the first to insist on their proper recognition."

"In the work of reconstruction, which lay before the people in the immediate future, he emphasized the demand of the grain growers that this reconstruction should proceed along new lines, and contrasted this attitude with that of the Reconstruction Association, which was merely another attempt on the part of the Manufacturers' Association to maintain the high tariff. In this connection he showed how the work of former years had been hampered by the attitude of the Ontario farmers; but that, through constant effort, these latter had at last been roused to the true position of affairs and had united their endeavors with the provinces of the West."

"In conclusion, the speaker touched on the debt of gratitude the farmers of the prairie owed to the association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, for their courageous action over the fixing of the price of wheat, their unceasing watchfulness over everything that affected the farmers' interests, and the proper marketing of his products. Mr. Hawkes also touched briefly on the establishment of a legal bureau by the Central executive, and the raising of capital sufficient to meet the needs of the increasing trading activities."

"After Mr. Hawkes had concluded, he called for questions on any point of organization or trading, and the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker."

Other Meetings

After the Mountain Chase meeting, Mr. Hawkes drove back to Duval, and took the train to Nokomis for a Saturday night meeting, which was held in the Presbyterian church. The meeting was well attended and in every way a success.

Leaving Nokomis, Mr. Hawkes arrived, early on Sunday morning, at Seamans, where he held a meeting on Monday afternoon, and was assisted by H. C. Fleming, of Tate. The following day Mr. Hawkes held a meeting at Young, in the Co-operative Trading As-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

sociation store, which also contains a hall and rest room. Owing to the night being stormy, the meeting announced for the following evening at Stalwart, was only slimly attended, which was held in the school-house.

The Holdfast district is largely inhabited by Germans, who are rapidly interesting themselves in the activities of this association. There was a good attendance at the meeting, and those who were present appeared to be much interested. They have their own lumber yard and are doing considerable trading at Dilke.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Hawkes drove to Keddlestone, and held a small meeting in the evening. He met all the secretaries of the district and then took the train back to Dilke, from there driving to Bethune. On account of the storm there was only a small attendance, which was also the case with the meeting at Lumsden; while the Craven meeting had to be cancelled for the same reason.

On the following Monday, Mr. Hawkes arrived in Gray. The meeting had been arranged for the previous Saturday, but, on account of the storm, had been cancelled. Owing to this fact few of the farmers had been to town on that day, so were present in large numbers on Monday, which made it an easy matter to hold a meeting.

During the trip, Mr. Hawkes secured 11 new life members and a large number of new members were added to the various locals, as a result of Mr. Hawkes' tour.

Director Johnson's Meetings

Since the recent convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the district directors have been holding meetings at various points with very gratifying results. Among those thus engaged were R. M. Johnson, of Pasqua, director for district No. 4, who, during the past week, conducted a series of meetings along the Soo line.

At Francis, owing to stormy weather, the attendance was not large, but the keenest interest was manifested, particularly in the association's commercial activities. The debenture issue was well received and co-operation in the canvass assured.

At Wilcox the local had advertised an annual grain growers' day. This local is carrying on an extensive business, having a large and attractive retail store, showing a full line of groceries, besides considerable hardware, paints, etc., and dry goods. They also handle coal, lumber, fencing material and recently added a full line of implements, which are on display in a recently-acquired show room.

The ladies of the Homemakers' Club served an excellent dinner in the basement of the Catholic Church, in aid of a rest room which they are establishing in co-operation with the Grain Growers' local at Milestone.

In the afternoon, Mr. Johnson addressed a large audience in the Grain Growers' Hall. The greatest interest and enthusiasm was shown and support promised to the debenture issue.

Interest in Political Situation

Great interest was manifested in the political situation, and a telegram, expressing approval of Mr. Maharg's stand on the tariff issue in the House of Commons was sent to him, as well as one declaring their attitude to their representative. Mr. Johnson also held a meeting at Milestone, late in the evening. The gathering, which was not large, but intensely interested, discussed many features of the Central's activities. They also expressed their pleasure and approval of Mr. Maharg's courageous recent speech in the House of Commons.

A feature of this meeting was the fact that every grain grower in attendance, with one exception, gave his

promise of a specific amount he was willing to subscribe to the debenture issue; the application to be written as soon as possible by the secretary, as it was almost midnight, and time did not permit such action there. The aggregate was several thousand dollars.

Unfortunately, a blizzard was raging at Yellow Grass, and no meeting was possible. Mr. Johnson, however, met the secretary and several prominent farmers, who promised to arrange a meeting later and energetically push the sale of debenture stock, as well as the other association's activities. The Yellow Grass Grain Growers' Association is a good, loyal local, but, owing to weather conditions, as well as the influenza which is prevalent, definite action had to be postponed.

At Rouleau, an interesting meeting of the grain grower enthusiasts was held, who, in spite of adverse weather conditions, and the speaker's arrival on a late train, kept up an intensely interesting discussion until almost midnight. Rouleau is proud of its record in Victory bonds and other patriotic endeavors, and promise to sustain their record in the canvass for the sale of debenture stock.

Good Meeting at Belle Plaine

Belle Plaine has always been one of the strong and reliable Grain Growers' locals, and turned out in considerable numbers to the meeting on Thursday afternoon. Nothing of interest to the farmers escapes the notice of the officers of this local. They have already had a full and comprehensive report of the annual convention; had made their contributions to the legal fund; had despatched a telegram to their M.P. re their attitude on the tariff; besides having already subscribed largely to the debenture issue, and promising more. After Mr. Johnson had addressed the meeting at some length and was listened to with interest, considerable discussion followed.

On Wednesday, March 12, he held a meeting at Macoun, and although the evening was very stormy, and the weather disagreeable, the hall was well filled. During the meeting, Mr. Johnson delivered an address on the general work of the association, who was followed by Mr. Hill, of the Great War Veterans' Association, of Estevan. During his address, Mr. Hill emphasized the work of the Great War Veterans' Association as in behalf of "returned citizens" and depreciated the use of the term "returned soldiers." Referring to their work overseas, in defence of the Empire, Mr. Hill laid stress on the fact that they were only law-abiding citizens, who had taken up arms in defence of their country, who, with the declaration of peace had put aside their military equipment and returned to their homes just as good citizens as when they left.

Following the speeches there was a short program, after which luncheon was served by the ladies; the program terminated with a dance. As a result of this annual jollification 55 new members were enrolled.

Johnson at Lang

On the following day, Director R. M. Johnson held a hurry-up meeting at Lang. In spite of the fact that the meeting was called by long-distance phone, and also a very stormy day, there was an attendance of 25 people.

The meeting was an intensely interesting one, and at the request of those present, Mr. Johnson spoke on the Farmers' Platform, the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and the Trading Features of the Grain Growers' Association.

After explaining the principle, which was being followed in the raising of debenture for the proposed half-million dollars of capital, Mr. Johnson emphasized the fact that all these activities

were only the frame work whereby they hoped to improve the social and economic conditions of the people at large.

Mr. Johnson also explained the work of the Legal Bureau, and the great benefit it was to the members, and mentioned the fact that it had become such an important part of the association work that it had been found necessary to considerably enlarge its scope by the appointment of a qualified solicitor, in the person of Major Gregory, to take charge of the Legal Bureau. Offices are being fitted up in the Farmers' Building, which will be ready for occupation by April 1.

At all these locals recently visited, Macoun, Lang, Francis, Wilcox, Milestone, Yellow Grass, Rouleau and Belle Plaine, interest and enthusiasm were shown, loyal support to the Central was promised, and objectives varying from \$10,000 to \$15,000 were set for the canvass of debenture stock subscriptions.

District No. 11 Convention

District No. 11 held its annual meeting during the convention at Regina, on February 20. The chair was taken by C. C. Davies, director, who gave an address on the past year's work and expressed regret that it had not been found advisable to hold the annual meeting in North Battleford, as had been planned. Mr. Davies also expressed his regret that he did not see his way clear to accept again the nomination for district director for 1919, as he could not get away from his farm to give enough time to the work. Subsequently D. Japp, of Speirs, was elected as his successor.

A resolution was brought before the meeting regarding the action of the Central office, in connection with the government order in the spring of 1918, compelling the farmers to sell all their wheat under a penalty. The view taken was that some farmers sold wheat which they were carrying over for seed, should the crop fail, which it did. Thomas Sales, director at large, having explained the situation from the viewpoint of the board, the resolution was withdrawn.

It was brought to the attention of the meeting that four out of the ten first prizes won at the seed grain competition were won by locals in district No. 11, the first prize having been captured by Greenwood local.

Appointment of Sub-Organizers

The following were appointed sub-organizers for 1919: C. C. Davies, North Battleford; C. Elliott, Halyconia; John H. Wesson, Maidstone; Mr. Geth, Paynton; B. A. Carruthers, Goodlands; Mr. Barker, Red Cross.

John H. Wesson, Maidstone, was re-elected secretary.

An Infectious Disease

Grain growerism, since the annual convention in Regina, appears to have become as infectious as the Spanish influenza. Scarcely a week passes without the Central office receiving reports of the organization of a new local, or the resurrection of an hitherto lifeless one.

A very cheery letter of this nature arrived during the present week from Helen A. Dodman, of Twin Hill, secretary of the newly-formed Hill and Hollow local, which reads as follows:—

"Saint Patrick's Day in the Morning" witnessed many bustling farmers in this district, and later in the day 16 earnest, interested grain growers met and became organized into the Hill and Hollow Grain Growers' Association. Each charter member seemed to have some former acquaintanceship with the Grain Growers' Association, and all joined in the discussions that followed, as to a practical means of progress and advancement, and urged the immediate purchasing of different commodities for the summer's welfare.

"Living 30 miles from a railroad or a telephone, the farmers soon learn to foresee their needs many months ahead. The president, William Ostrum, is well fitted, both as leader and disciplinarian, and has an able assistant in Chas. Bassett, vice-president."

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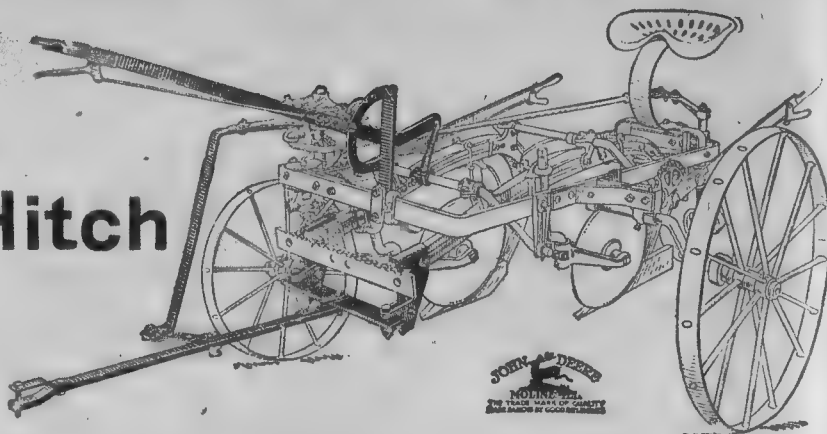
The economical outfit—the New Deere Gang Plow with the Tractor Hitch. Besides the many advantages of the plow itself, with the hitch you have a plow that can be used with a tractor as well as with horses. No matter which power you use, you will get thorough plowing results because this New Deere Gang and the

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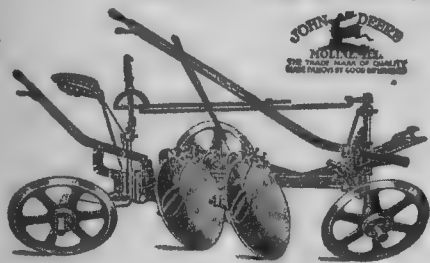
You can purchase this tractor hitch separately or with the New Deere Gang. If you have the gang it is only necessary to remove a part or two in order to attach the hitch. If you have a small tractor you will find the cost shows quite a saving over the regular tractor outfit, and besides, you have the advantage of being able to use it with horses if necessary. Ask for Folder.



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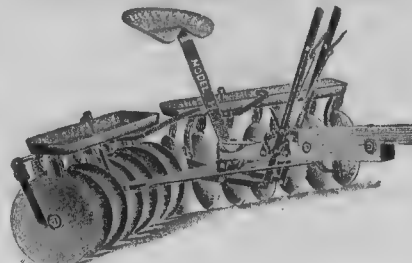
Great penetrating and pulverizing power. Discs set at proper angle for good work. Has perfect balance. Small horses or mules work well with this plow. Ask for the John Deere Folder, describing these disc plows.



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The most important factor in the growth of large crops in Western Canada is moisture. Given plenty of moisture at the right time big crops are assured. This is what the farmer on irrigated land can have every year.

READ WHAT F. J. MEECH DID

"This year — (1918) — owing to the war I grow a considerable acreage of wheat and my crop on this eighty acres of land was about 1,500 bushels of wheat; 250 bushels of oats; 6 tons of oat hay; 25 tons of potatoes, and from a tract about one acre set aside for garden and small produce I have sold about \$75 worth of vegetables in addition to having sufficient for my own use till my next crop comes.

"I have also commenced a small dairy, having five cows which are yielding at the rate of \$80 per month.

"My land is in a district where alfalfa is an established crop, and two or three cuttings can be taken off in a season."

Mr. Meach purchased eighty acres of irrigable land near Lethbridge, Alberta, from the C.P.R. towards the end of 1916.

In Southern Alberta such varied crops as wheat, oats, flax, barley, rye, alfalfa, timothy, brome grass and all kinds of fodder, tomatoes, beets, potatoes, roots, vegetables are grown profitably on irrigated land. Ideal mixed farming proposition. First-class land \$50 acre, including water rights. Easy terms, only one-tenth cash and twenty years to pay. \$2,000 loan for buildings, etc. A splendid chance to become independent.

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General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R. **CALGARY**

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A Real, Efficient, Warm-Air Furnace for the Wise and Thrifty Farmer. Burns Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Lignite, Coke or Wood—and less of it



The Monopipe Pipeless Furnace is a "First Cousin" to the famous Lennox Torrid Zone, and has the same excellent steel construction that has resulted in over 70,000 satisfied Torrid Zone users.

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WINNIPEG

CANADA

Making the Shack "Homey"

It was Ruskin, the lover of beauty, who said, in "Sesame and Lilies," I think, "that wherever a true woman was, though only the stars be over her head, though the glow-worm in the night's cold grass be the only fire at her feet, there a true home would be."

Of course, we all build beautiful castles in the air, do we not, of the kind of home we hope to have some day, when John has got more land broken, and the hail or the frost or the drought, or various other elemental forces of nature are kind to us; when the stock have increased so that we can ship steers by the car load, and so on. Year after year it happens with some of us that we keep busy planning these wonderful homes, trying to save up money so that they may materialize, but though John goes on doggedly breaking the prairie sod, though the stock follow their natural course of increase, our dreams do not come any nearer, because there is always a new machine or a new barn or something else to be added to the farm equipment first. And so, all this time, while the years are slipping away and our dreams seem slipping away with them, perhaps we do not bother very much about the place we live in, and which we do not dignify by the name of home.

"It is not worth while planting trees and shrubs and flowering things around it; some day, when we get our home, we will do all that, but what's the use of doing anything to this old place?" And with a feeling of contempt we fling our dishwater and our ashes and our tin cans out of the kitchen door to take the place of the garden we are going to have some day. So the children grow up while we are still building that castle in the air; they go out into the world, without ever having had the joy of knowing what a real "homey" home can be. There is a very great lack of real homes on the prairies; so many people came into this country with the idea of mining some gold out of our fertile lands, and then trekking back to the place from which they came—any kind of a shelter will suit a bird of passage.

But if we are to have a Canadian civilization that is to be worth anything at all, we must develop home builders; our homes must be temples, built perhaps with our own hands, all the better for that, and the kind of temples that money can neither build nor buy.

Last fall, Mary P. McCallum and I sat in the sunshine and discussed many things, among them prairie homes. I asked her why the farm papers all gave elaborate plans of modern, well-built villas for the farms, when a very small percentage of our farms could afford to build such homes. Most people had made the best of what they had, and so, why in the

"There Are Three Essentials: A True Woman, Love for Home, Individuality"—By Irene Parlbay

name of all that was wonderful did not the farm papers help the people to make over at small cost the places they already live in; show them how, by adding a porch here, a built-out window



View of Mrs. Parlbay's Living Room, Showing Fireplace.

or a gable, they could turn some of the ugly little buildings into something less like a blot on the landscape; how a log shack could be made a thing of beauty; how a little paint, patience and perseverance could transform the crudest kind of a building into the semblance of a home!

And so, Mary P. McCallum replied: "Go to work and tell the story of your home, and how it gradually grew out of the little log shack of pioneer days."

This is a long tale, covering many years; too long to tell in detail, and I am going to be quite frank with you before I tell some of it. I love my old home; it has many years of our life in Canada woven into its making. From an aesthetic point of view it gives me a good deal of satisfaction, but the chill of winter blows through every corner of it, and I still hope to build some day my house of dreams where work will be reduced to its least common denomination, and where beauty and convenience join hands. This home I live in is like a patchwork quilt; like Huckleberry Finn "it wasn't started right, and it just grewed," as funds permitted or necessity demanded. Twenty-five years ago it was just a little

old log shack, 24 by 18; the logs cut and hewn on the place and put together by my husband and one or two helpers, who were good men with an axe. And this is what it looked like when I first saw it.

It was divided into three rooms—a kitchen on the east, a tiny den and bedroom on the west, a narrow staircase up the middle, leading into an attic with boarded gable ends, through which the stars twinkled cheerily at night.

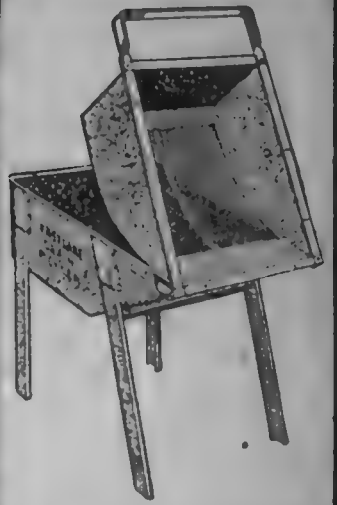
A very ordinary little shack, but it had some merits; with its white-washed walls and bright red roof, it was a pleasant touch of color against the thick background of trees, and its reflection in the lake at its front made quite a pretty picture. When I first came to live there it did not look a very easy job to fix up the interior in a satisfying way. Burlap or Beaver board were unknown on the prairie in those days, lumber was hard to get, and had to be hauled over nearly 30 miles of bad trails. Our first step towards reconstruction was the putting up of a long lean-to log

kitchen at the back, turning the original kitchen into a bedroom, and the two other little rooms into a living room. The rough-hewn walls had an exasperating way of spilling the mortar from between them around on the floor just when you had finished cleaning, and they were so uneven that it was difficult to know how to deal with them. We finally put a wainscoting of tongue and groove to a height of five feet all around them, and above stretched a coarse, natural-colored cotton material, which made quite a nice background for any picture, bits of china or books. Then the twinkling stars were shut out of the upper story, with good, thick building paper, put on in panels, with laths planed and stained a dark brown. In this way the attic was converted into two little bedrooms. Then, as years went on, and railroads brought materials within more easy reach, the lean-to kitchen was turned into a dining-room; a new frame kitchen was built on the east side, a couple of bedrooms on the west, and the partition and the staircase taken away from the centre of the original shack, which was turned into one large living room with a big open fireplace at one end, and a built-out window

at the other, while the staircase was turned round against the north wall.

Then, on the front of the house, the little narrow, skimpy porch was taken away, the roof carried down to form a wide verandah with closed-in sides, which in summer time is used as living room and sleeping porch. Virginia creeper and clematis paniculata screen it almost entirely from the scorching summer sun.

All this patching has been spread over a long period of years, and I only tell of it to show that no house is so impossible that a certain amount of



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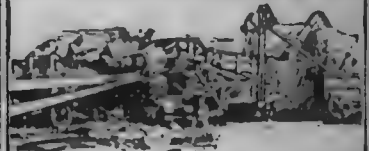
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To design and build a good thresher a man must know by experience what is needed. Nichols & Shepard Company, builders of the famous

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has devoted its whole lifetime to the building of threshers and the power to drive them.

Mechanics and experts have grown old in its service, and in passing, their sons have grown up to take their place.

For nearly three-quarters of a century the resources, ability and energy of our organization has been devoted to the building of threshing machinery.

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Another View of Same Room, Showing Built-out Window.

Continued on Page 62

CANADA PAINT

Is the choice of the Farmer who buys his Paint by the cost per year of service—not by the price per gallon. The sound economy of CANADA PAINT is proven by the years of service it gives, inside and outside the home.

"Homestead Liquid Red" is the Paint for Barns and Silos. It protects, brightens, lasts.

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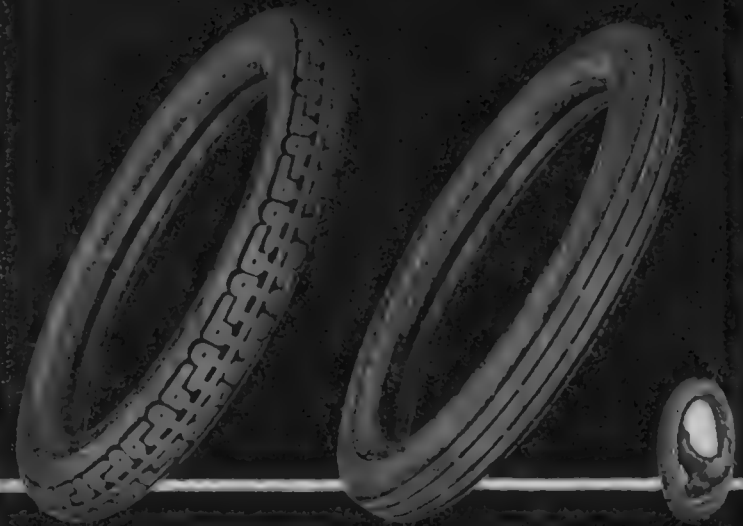
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Beautifying Home Grounds

Farm Homes Can Be Made to Appear More Attractive Than City Homes—By Norman Ross

EVERY normal person appreciates the beauties of flowers, trees and shrubs. Beautiful surroundings have a beneficial influence on the average man and woman, which perhaps is not fully realized. We hear a good deal of the monotony of farm life, the hard work with but few pleasures, especially for the women. Much of this is no doubt true, and in fact must be expected in a comparatively new country, but conditions have changed very considerably in the past few years, and, except in the very newest settlements, it would appear that the farmer can more or less control his method of living to suit himself.

If he and his family still complain of monotony, drudgery, uninteresting surroundings and so on, he does not need to go far to seek a remedy if he really has any enterprise and real desire to improve his conditions.

With the development of the rural telephone, better roads, individual lighting and power plants, water and sewerage systems, automobiles, etc., life on the farm cannot be compared to what it was a few years ago, and as between the average city dweller and the farmer, the latter would now seem to be in a much more enviable position. The farm home can be made to appear far more attractive and beautiful than a house in town or city. If gone about in a practical manner the cost is a very small matter, while the added value to the farm cannot be estimated alone in dollars and cents, although, when looked at only from this aspect, there is no investment on the farm which will repay such returns on the original expenditure.

It is an opportune time now to encourage and urge the beautifying of farm surroundings. During the past four years every effort has been along the line of food production, but with the ending of the war other matters must claim a certain share of attention. The women, being more constantly at home, realize better, and feel more keenly than the men do, the necessity for attractive surroundings, and it may often take considerable argument and persuasion before the male members of the family can be sufficiently interested to make a start. Much of the later work around the ornamental grounds can be easily accomplished by the women, but it is first necessary to have the ground thoroughly plowed, cultivated and worked up in fine condition. Trees are, of course, the most important feature of any ornamental planting such as we

are now considering, and considerable care must be exercised in the selection of varieties, their arrangement, and above all, the preparation of the soil. To be safe, plant trees only on summer fallow, absolutely free from all weeds and grasses. Above all, never plant trees or shrubs on soil where there are any live roots of couch grass, sweet grass, or brome grass. It is very important that the arrangement of the main belts of trees be carefully considered, for convenience as well as ornamental. The main belts will be ex-

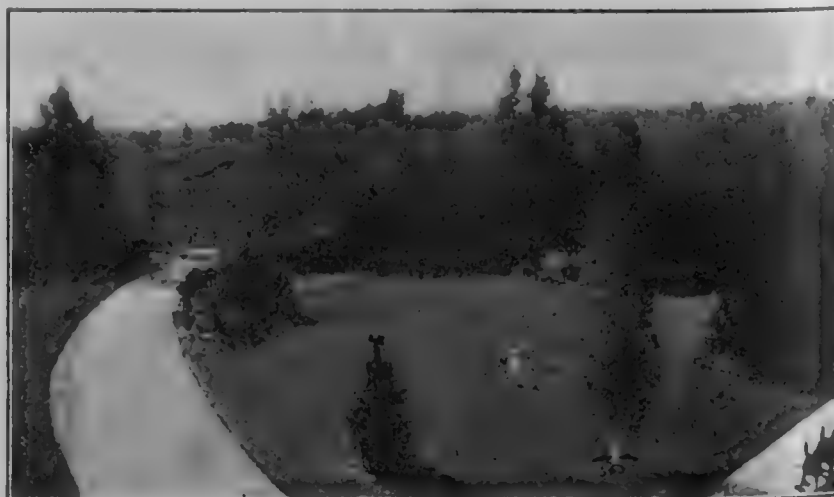
tended, not only around the ornamental grounds but should surround the entire farmyards, buildings, vegetable gardens, etc. Even if nothing more is done, the setting out of tree belts alone will wonderfully improve the attractiveness of the farm. Trees for this purpose can be secured from the Government Nur-



Flower Border of Herbaceous Perennials.

ery Station, at Indian Head, without cost other than express charges, or at a very reasonable figure from the western commercial nurseries.

It is very desirable, however, to have a small plot of ground immediately surrounding the farm house, which can be laid out attractively with a well-kept lawn and a suitable planting of shrubs and flowers. The size of such a plot must depend largely upon the amount of time which can be given later to keep it in shape. It must be remembered that unless the ornamental grounds are kept neat and well-cared for they are apt to detract from, rather than add to, the appearance of a place; so that it would be better to have a small plot well-cared for rather than a larger area that might later be neglected and let run wild. Having decided on the size and shape of the plot it must be thoroughly cultivated and the portion to be sown to grass should receive a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure, well worked in to the soil and graded to an even surface. The next step is to lay out such roads and paths as may be necessary. Where the grounds are of a fair size the approach to the house should preferably be curving, the planting of the trees and shrubs being so arranged later as to make the curves appear natural. The main feature should be an open, well-graded lawn, not cut up by circular or crescent-shaped flower beds, nor dotted indiscriminately with single trees or shrubs, but a clear, open space with the shrubs and flowers arranged around the borders or along the edges of the paths or roads. Some idea of the results to be desired may be arrived at by



Trees and Shrubs in Irregular Clumps and Masses.



Superintendent's Residence, Nursery Station, Indian Head.

studying the photo (Fig. 1), showing a portion of the ornamental grounds on the Nursery Station, at Indian Head. It will be noted that in the borders surrounding the lawns the taller-growing trees and shrubs are set in the background, while the smaller shrubs and flowers are arranged nearer the edges. This style of planting gives the very best effect for the least outlay of labor and upkeep. This is a very important feature, especially under present labor conditions.

Some knowledge of the general habits of growth of the plants used is desirable, and much of such information can be secured from bulletins issued by the Forestry Branch, the Central Experimental Farm, and in the publications of the Manitoba Horticultural Society.

In most cases the best effects are secured by planting in a natural manner, that is, avoiding straight rows, or spacing the plants at equal distances or any endeavor to secure any kind of pattern. Plant the shrubs and trees and flowers in groups and clumps, three or four of one kind together. Employ, if possible, a percentage of native varieties such as Saskatoon, Cherry, native Plum, Snowberry, in conjunction with the hardiest flowering shrubs and perennials.

Only in the larger grounds should such varieties as Willow, Russian Poplar and Cottonwood be used. These kinds are very useful for quick effect, but they soon take up a great deal of room. Varieties like Elm, Ash, Manitoba Maple, Mountain Ash and White Birch are more permanent and much more desirable though somewhat slower in growth; while the evergreens like Scotch Pine, White Spruce, Colorado Spruce, and a few more, should always have a place on account of their value during the winter months.

Among the taller growing shrubs the Lilac, Caragana, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Ginnalian Maple and Red-twigged Dogwood, are absolutely hardy. Lower growing kinds are Flowering Currant, Japanese Rugosa Rose, Spirea Billardii, Caragana Pygmaea and Juniper Sabina. Many of these such as Caragana, Lilac, Honeysuckle and Ginnalian Maple, can be grown from seed in the farm garden.

The planting of all trees and shrubs should be done in the spring and after the borders have all been planted and laid out the lawn can be raked over and got ready for sowing. The seed should not be sown till the latter part of May, and the best kind to use is Kentucky Blue Grass, putting on about one pound of seed to each 100 square yards of surface. It will always pay to buy only the highest grade of lawn seed. An ounce or two of Dutch clover to each pound of grass seed will make an excellent turf in a very short time.

It will take a few seasons for the shrubs to develop and fill up the borders, but very good effects can be secured by planting herbaceous perennials or sowing seeds of annual flowers in the spaces between the shrubs. In the first summer very effective results, with little labor can be had by using such hardy annuals as Sunflower, Annual Marigold, Shirley Poppies, Calendula, Cornflower, Candytuft and Sweet Alyssum. Buy these seeds by the ounce and sow them broadcast all among the shrubs, the taller-growing sorts in the background and the low kinds, like Candytuft and Alyssum, along the edges; then rake the whole surface over and within a few weeks there will be a regular bank of flowers secured with the least possible labor.

Herbaceous perennials are, of course,

the most useful of all the flowers for border planting, but they do not as a rule make much show the season they are planted out, and, therefore, the use of annuals will be found very desirable when making a start. Nearly all the most desirable perennials can be most easily grown from seed, the seed being sown in drills in the garden and when large enough the plants thinned out or else transplanted so as to give each root sufficient room to develop. In the following spring these plants can be moved to their permanent position in the borders.

Of course we cannot expect to get the best development of the individual flowers when planted amongst shrubs and trees. What we are after here is the general effect of mass planting. To develop the perennials to best advantage a regular perennial border should be planted, preferably along a path. The border should be at least eight to ten feet wide, and the different kinds arranged according to their height, growth, with plenty of room for each plant to develop.

The following kinds are easily grown from seed. A packet of seed which will produce from 50 to 300 plants or more will cost about a fifth of the price of a single root if purchased from a nursery. Any good seed catalog will show cuts of the plants named and a description of the flower: Delphinium, both the tall blue hybrids and the lower-growing white and blue forms, Lychnis, Oriental Poppy, Columbines, Sweet William, Iceland Poppy, Platycodon or Balloon Flower, Myosotis or Forget-Me-Not, Perennial Pinks, Violas, Pyrethrum Hybridum, Gypsophila or Baby's Breath, Campanula Carpatia, and many others.

Some of the most effective sorts like Peonies, Golden Glow, Bleeding Heart, German Iris, Siberian Iris, Hemerocallis, are not usually grown from seed, so that these would have to be secured as roots, either from a neighbor's garden or from a commercial nursery.

It is surprising what splendid and quick results may be secured with comparatively little labor and at small cost. Let everyone make a resolution to do at least a little towards improving the appearance of the home. Make a start this spring even if it is only a very-modest one. If no actual planting can be done this season get the ground ready for 1920. If nothing more sow a few seeds of some of the perennials. The only regret one ever hears from those who have made a success of planting trees and shrubs is that they had not started in sooner than they did.

New Record Made by Sun Life

The forty-eighth annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company makes a record showing in the company's history. With nearly half-a-century of a creditable business record behind it the Sun Life Assurance Company last year issued and paid for new policies in excess of \$50,000,000 while its assets crowded very close to the \$100,000,000 mark. The exact number of new policies issued and paid for was 23,055 for \$51,591,392, a gain of \$3,700,000 over the figures for the previous year. Total assurance in force stand at nearly \$340,900,000, a gain of almost \$29,000,000 during the year. Income for the year amounted to \$21,651,000, and increase of \$2,300,000 over the previous year. Assets amount to \$97,620,000 and show a gain of over \$7,460,000. The undivided net surplus amounts to over \$8,000,000 which provides a large margin of safety to policy-holders and their beneficiaries.

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Gophers will steal you blind—if you let 'em

This Increases Crops

Nothing in the world is so sure to increase the crop as to kill the gophers that prey upon it. These pests cost farmers from one to five bushels an acre. Kill them and market the grain. You can't sell the gophers.

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Millions of acres are treated with Kill-Em-Quick in Canada every year. Millions of gophers are killed, and yet their number is increasing. If every acre of Canadian land is treated with Kill-Em-Quick at intervals during a year or so, the gopher menace will be at an end, and the average crop in Canada will increase from one to five bushels per acre.

Protect your crop. Use Kill-Em-Quick. It is easy to use. The Manitoba Agricultural College says it is best, after testing all gopher poisons. The analysis of the Dominion shows this to be the strongest gopher poison sold in Canada.



Gophers love its sweet taste, and its odor attracts them. They invariably pick it up; when they do they're dead gophers.

We take the risk. If Kill-Em-Quick fails to do what we say, we will return your money without a protest. You can buy Kill-Em-Quick through your local Association at wholesale prices. Get Kill-Em-Quick.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.
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Every farmer who continually poisons Gophers Spring, Summer and Fall serves his country well for he increases crops.

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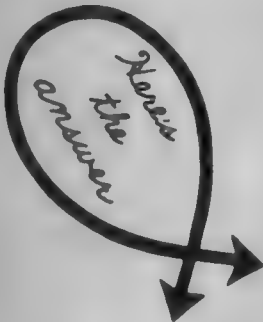
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sleeping Porches

No Home is Complete Without One

EVERY home should have its sleeping-porch. Even in this country of extreme climate one can sleep out of doors a large part of the year. The porch illustrated is well built, and in the end it pays to make it an attractive addition to the house; but have an unattractive sleeping-porch rather than none at all for health's sake.

The balcony illustrated is eight feet wide, which makes the porch eight by 14 feet. This is just large enough to hold two single beds comfortably. The sides of the porch are built up about three feet high, and this is a good idea, since floor draughts will thus be minimized. Strong netting of wire is tacked on and the edges concealed under wrappings, which are later painted the same color as the trimmings of the house. A

good floor should be in the porch and it saves work. The ceiling is ceiled with shiplap and the whole interior painted.

The porch illustrated has strong curtains of denim. Great care should be taken to have the curtains firmly put up. Rings on an iron rod are frequently used, but unless stretched very tightly the slightest wind makes them rattle. The porch should open off a warm room, where the porch occupant may dress in comfort.

The furnishings of the porch bedroom should be as simple as is compatible with comfort. Four iron beds are best but many people use camp beds, quite serviceable. There should be a thick piled rug in the porch. The whole is well worth the money outlay.



An Out-door Sleeping Porch

Spring Beauty Hints

An Ounce of Prevention Worth a Pound of Cure

EVERY woman wishes to be beautiful. Most women might be more beautiful than they are. It takes only a little time and a little care. No elaborate toilette is necessary. Sun and wind are no respectors of persons, so, during the spring and summer, if no effort is made to counteract their influence, they play havoc with skin and hair. But in being beautiful, like everything else, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

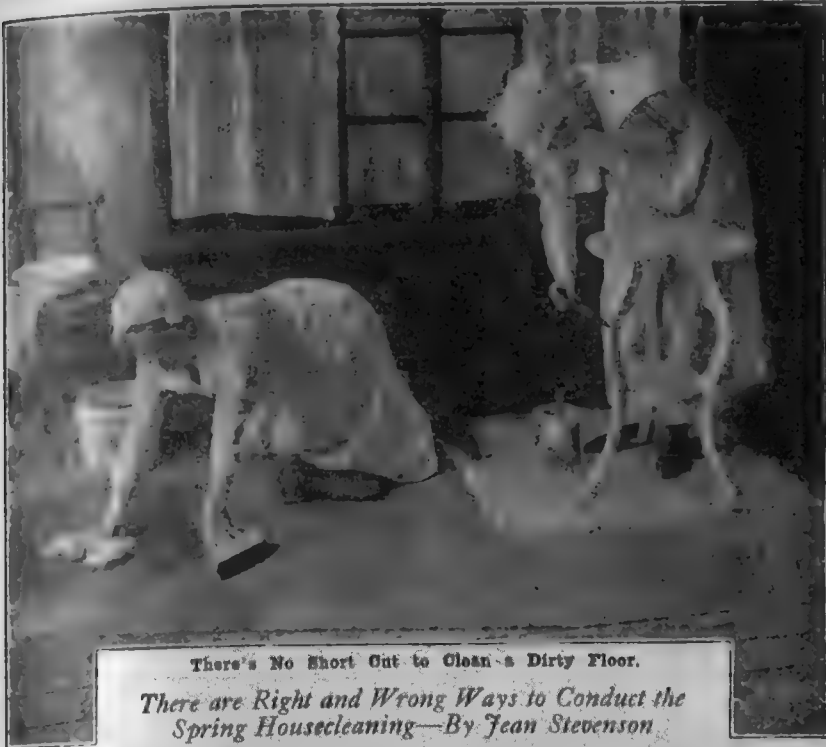
It is difficult to cope effectively with tan and freckles after they come, but it is possible to a large extent to prevent their coming. The winds and the bright sun of early spring are the most damaging. It is so much easier to run out to the barn without a hat, but this should not be done. It is a simple matter to have a wide-brimmed hat near the kitchen door, which can be picked up on the way out. A little talcum powder, when driving or out-of-doors, prevents tan and freckles to a large extent. Powder of a good quality can do no harm if put on a perfectly clean skin, with an equally clean piece of absorbent cotton. The danger in using powder is in rubbing an accumulation of dust into the pores with an unclean chambray or powder puff. One should not think of going to sleep at night unless one has washed one's face with warm soft water and a little face soap. If the pores are inclined to be large, or the skin to be oily, the face should be rinsed with ice water after a warm water bath. This closes the pores and is very refreshing. It is a bad habit to use warm water in the morning or during the day. It keeps the pores open and makes the skin highly sensitive to particles of dust and the influences of sun and wind. A good face cream, a night or greasy cream, is a splendid skin tonic or food, but should not be used every night.

It is difficult for farm women to

keep their hands soft and white. But with care this, too, is possible. Many women wash their hands scores of times during the day in warm water and half dry them on a damp, soiled towel. With damp hands they run out to the wood-pile or the hen-house. The result is chapped, rough, red hands. During the day they should be washed in cold water, unless warm water is necessary to remove dirt. Good soap should always be used. A nail brush should be used frequently, and the hands wiped dry on a clean towel. At night it is well to wash with warm water, good soap, and a brush, and apply a solution of glycerine and rosewater. This is an old-fashioned remedy, but there is none better.

The proper care of the hair is the most serious problem of all. The winds in this country are highly injurious, whipping it down in loose ends, and breaking it. A fine net keeps the hair in place and prevents its breaking by the wind. Warm soft water and pure castile soap make the best shampoo. Great care should be taken to rinse the soap all out. If soap remains, the pores are clogged and the hair loses its lustre. The juice of two lemons in the rinse water will help fair hair to retain its color. The last rinsing should be in cold water to close the pores. While the hair is wet, it is elastic, and so should be combed out while still wet. Brushing until it is dry makes the hair fluffy and shiny. Great care should be taken at night to brush the hair. In performing any work which raises a dust the hair should be well covered. One of the worst enemies to the hair is carelessness in brushing and arranging it in the morning. Uncombed hair, apart from the unsightly appearance, is really very bad for the hair. The hair is better if it is frequently taken down, shaken and aired in the bright sunlight.

Spring Housecleaning.



There's No Short Cut to Clean a Dirty Floor.
There are Right and Wrong Ways to Conduct the Spring Housecleaning—By Jean Stevenson

MRS. Ross was cleaning up after the noon meal, when a little boy popped his head in at the door to say: "Mis' Ross, ma fell off the top of a barrel yesterday and hurt herself, an' she's awful sick too, and wants ye to go over awhile this afternoon."

"All right, Billy," said Mrs. Ross, "but what was she doing upon a barrel?" But Billy was gone and did not hear the question. "Some house-cleaning stunt, I expect," she mused, as with a little warm water, mild soap and a wisp of steel wool, she gave the shine of new silver to her aluminum potato kettle. "Mrs. Wilson has queer ideas of cleaning."

Half-an-hour later, as she entered her neighbor's house, an exclamation of dismay escaped her lips. The bare, unpainted windows were liberally smeared with paint. The furniture was in riotous disorder, and with the floor was splashed with kalsomine. Dust lay heavy over everything, and on the tumbled bed reclined Mrs. Wilson, with eyes heavy with weeping.

"I was just finishing the painting of the windows," she explained, "and was standing on a barrel to reach the top, when it collapsed, and I fell across the back of the sofa and broke two of my ribs. Then I have been house-cleaning almost night and day for four weeks, and I suppose I am tired out, for I feel too weak to lift my head. But what hurts me most is the ingratitude of my family, after all I have done to make a comfortable home for them."

Mr. Wilson says the seeding is of greater importance than the house-cleaning, and I overheard Charlie say that if he gets a wife like his mama, he'll run away and leave her, and Mrs. Wilson's tears flowed afresh.

"I don't think that you can expect your family to go into ecstasies of gratitude over a home like this is at present," said Mrs. Ross, as she entered the kitchen, where she swiftly washed and put away the heaps of dirty dishes. Then, with a handful of newspapers moistened



"I Was Just Finishing the Painting of the Windows."

with kerosene, she cleaned the grimy hand basin. The marks of black, greasy kettles on the zinc-covered work table disappeared like magic under the same influence. Another newspaper, went in clean water, torn into little bits and scattered over the floor, prevented the dust from rising in the air when she swept it.

"How did you come to get the whole house into such a clutter?" she asked, when she returned to the patient.

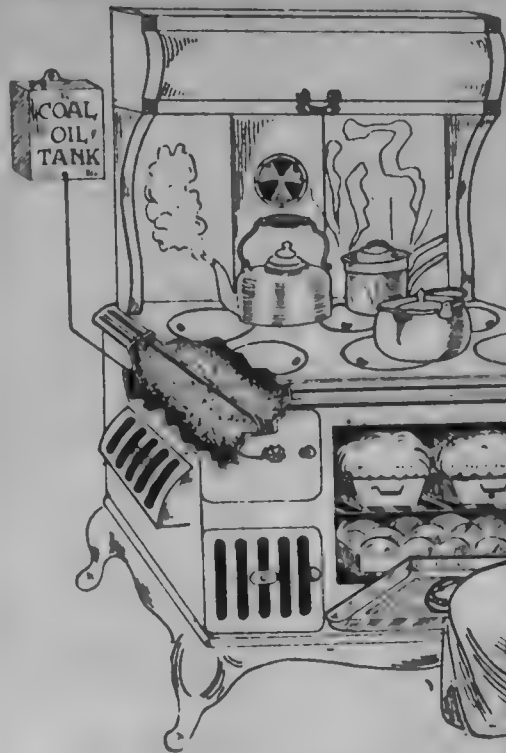
"I am very systematic in my methods," replied Mrs. Wilson, proudly. "I first take down every curtain in the house and clean them; then I do all the kalsomining; next I tackled the windows, and was just finished painting the sashes when I fell. The bedclothes are washed too, but the quilts are all streaked and will have to be done over again."

"I don't like your system," said Mrs. Ross. "The whole house is torn up and uncomfortable from the first to the last; you make yourself a lot of extra work, and, as you admit, have to work almost night and day to get order restored as soon as possible."

"How do you manage, then?" asked Mrs. Wilson.

"I try to keep things clean," said Mrs. Ross. "I never allow a day, except Sunday, to go past without doing a little cleaning, sometimes only a shelf or so, but in this way I don't need to have a general 'clarin'-up time,' as old Chloe said, unless there is kalsomining or papering to be done, when I keep my activities strictly to one room at a time. I have a plan for keeping quilts clean of which I am quite proud."

I take a strip of easily-washed material, as long as the quilt is wide, and about 30 inches deep, which I baste on the under side of the quilt, about six inches from the top. I then turn it over and tack it neatly down on the upper side, and saves the top of the quilt from soiling and also wearing out. It can be made as ornamental as you please, and it is a much simpler matter to



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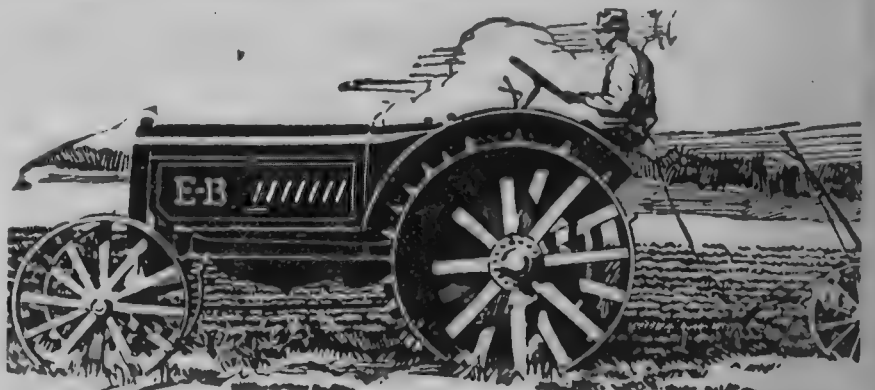
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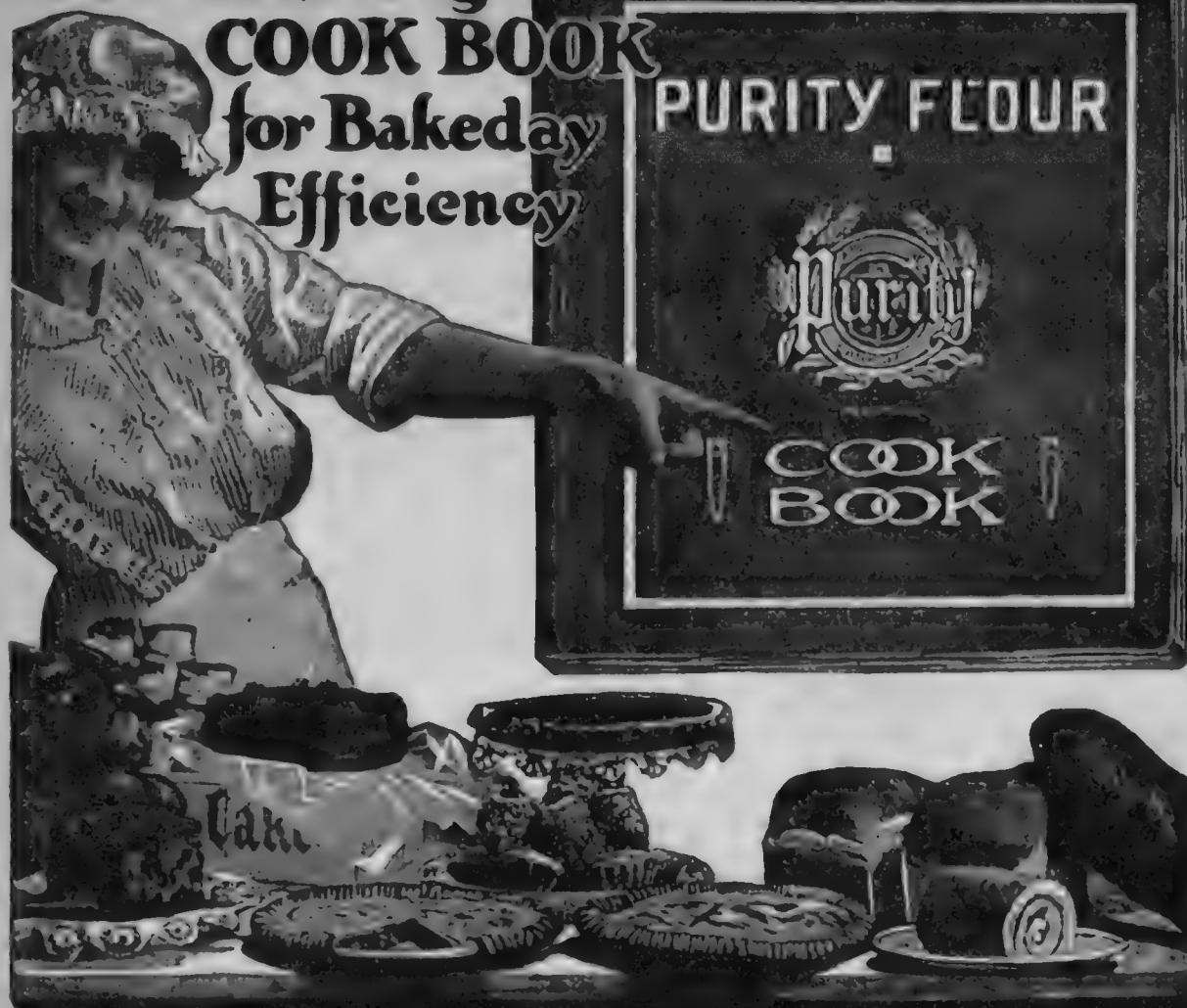
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The Grain Growers' Guide

wash it than a heavy quilt. Then I have a power washer and wringer, and I choose a bright day with a decided breeze to wash blankets and quilts, so that they will dry quickly and avoid streaking."

"I can't afford a power washer and wringer," complained Mrs. Wilson.

"You could afford a \$50 china closet and \$30 worth of china to put in it, while a power washer wouldn't have cost as much and would have been more useful," replied Mrs. Ross.

"I don't know what is to become of me now, anyway," sobbed Mrs. Wilson. Everybody out in the fields and not a soul near me to give me even a drink of water."

"Katie and Annie came home from college on Saturday night," said Mrs. Ross. "Maybe they can manage at home and let me stay with you until you are around again. I'll run home and see what can be done."

Katie and Annie, two bright-eyed girls of 18 and 16, cheerfully consented to undertake the home work, so that their mother would be free to aid their suffering neighbor; so, with many charges as to the care of the hens, the little pigs and the butter-making, Mrs. Ross went back to Wilson's.

"Now, Annie," said Katie, "I heard mother saying that most of the house needed renovating this spring, so let you and I do it and surprise her."

"Oh, let's!" exclaimed Annie. "But I don't intend to take a header from the top of a barrel and crack my slats, like Mrs. Wilson, so I am going to get a good step ladder and do without new gloves. I can clean and mend the old ones." "Father said I might have a new dress, but I will use the money for paint and things," said Katie. "We'll start at the spare bedroom and try to improve it. It's on the north side of the house, and has always been a cold, cheerless looking little hole."

That evening, after the chores were done, the girls cranked up the "tin Lizzie" and went to town for the supplies necessary for their enterprise, and the next day found them hard at work. "We'll take everything out so that we won't have to clean up spattered furniture, and that bunch of purple tissue paper roses and all those other foolish fancy work and ornaments are going to stay out," said Katie. "These little prairie homes have no room for anything but essentials, and this hideous wall paper with its great wreaths of blue poppies is coming off just as quickly as I can get it, she added, at tacking it with a large mop, dipped in hot water. "Greens and blues have no business in a north room, and as soon as the water soaks in, it will peel off in great strips. Paper isn't sanitary, so we'll kalsomine the ceiling the very lightest cream, to reflect the light, and the walls a shade darker. Creams, yellows and golden brown give the effect of sunlight, and light colors increase the apparent size of the room."

"Should we stencil a border around the top of the walls?" enquired Annie. "The ceiling is very low, and that would make it look lower still, but we could do that downstairs," replied Katie. "I think that we should leave this wet paper on the floor for the present," said Annie. "Greenhorns like we are will be sure to drop a lot of kalsomine, and the paper will take it up and it won't be so hard to clean the floor. Say Katie," she said a few moments later, "it's going to be an awful job to do this ceiling, the stuff just soaks in and won't spread a bit." "We've got it too thick, for one thing," commented Katie, "and last night Mr. Kelso said it was a good plan to shred a bar of soap into six quarts of boiling water, to use as size on old-fashioned plaster; and he said, too, that we would have to be careful not to let the edges of one strip get dry before we applied the next, or we would have darker streaks through it."

Night found the walls and ceiling of the north room beautifully tinted. They had cleaned the painted woodwork with a little ammonia in a pail of warm water, the windows glittering like the purest crystal, and Katie had painted the sashes, using a small sash tool and holding a thin, stiff piece of cardboard obliquely against the glass, so that not a smirch of paint got on to it.

Continued on Page 58.

My Labor-Saving Kitchen

It is a Housekeeper's Workshop and Should be Planned Accordingly—
By Mother Hubbard

THE longer I live in the country the more I appreciate the benefits of a labor-saving kitchen. We women cannot get the help we would like to have to accomplish much house work, so we dream of mechanical ways and devices to help us. I am not what most people call a "dreamer," my life is too busy for that, yet I keep dreaming of a kitchen, an ideal kitchen, a step-saving, clean, bright and sunny kitchen that will be ready to smile a greeting to Dame Grindy when she calls, without wearing out my soul and soles to keep it spick and span.

I haven't got this kitchen yet, but I hope I shall some day. This is what it is going to be like. Please look at my plan just here and you will see it is in reality two kitchens, one called kitchen, which is the food foundry, and the other the wash-room.

No woman who lives in moderate circumstances in this great West, but has deplored the way her kitchen dirties up so easily. Naturally, when the men and everybody else are walking in with milk and milk pails, pig pails, sheep pails, wood, coal and generally water, pat-pat go the muddy boots over the clean floor till it seems impossible to keep it dry.

To get rid of this worry, or at least reduce it to its least part, I dream to have a wash-room separate from the kitchen. Here will be a concrete floor and wainscoting of one foot high also of concrete. This floor will be built with rounded corners, so no dirt can stay in cracks. There will be absolutely no cracks to stay in, as the walls join the floor in a curve. Each day, either with hose or a pail of water, this floor will be flushed clean—a heavy brush like a stable broom being used to sweep the water over to the spot, where, in slight depression, a covered drain pipe can be uncovered and the water find its way to the cess-pool in the yard. City cellars have their floors made this way, why not the country wash-room?

Above the wainscoting the plastered wall should be painted—pale yellow, I would like it. Since the floor will be gray, the room would be dull and cold looking unless the walls are colored. I find the flat-tone paints are much easier on the eye. They have no glaze to dazzle even in sunlight. There are several good brands of flat-tone in the stores, any of which will be serviceable if two or three coats have been put on in the first place. We have used such paint for many years in our kitchen, and if it gets spotted or dirty I just scrub it clean. Even lead-pencil marks come off easily by using Bon Ami, and then the walls look so fresh and clean afterwards it is a comfort to see them.

Equipment

You will notice that the separator, clothes washer and churn are all run by motor. A covered shaft running next the wall, brings the power from the engine which is in the shed outside. The work table is on castors and is used near where the work is going on. In the morning it will be next the separator and the milk pails will be washed on it. Then one trip across the room will take them all over to the shelves behind the door. One thing I want to have to save steps in this room is 15

feet of hose with a nozzle on the end. By fastening one end to the top of the hot water tank at the stove, I can have hot water any place I want it without carrying it across. If one cannot afford to install the stationary tubs indicated a large baby's bath-tub is the best substitute to use in washing up the separator and those tall milk cans. They can be put right in to it and easily washed inside and out, and yet it doesn't require any more water than an ordinary dish-pan. The best way of all, of course, would be to have a sink in the centre of this room, deep enough to be used itself to wash the pans in. The usual stationary tubs are rather deep for such use, but as they are so handy on wash-day some will prefer to install them rather than the ordinary sink. In either case one will want the water held in by a stop cock, and if one is even half a millionaire, she can have hot and cold water in taps here, cold water being soft and the hot water coming with pipes either from the furnace or the kitchen stove.

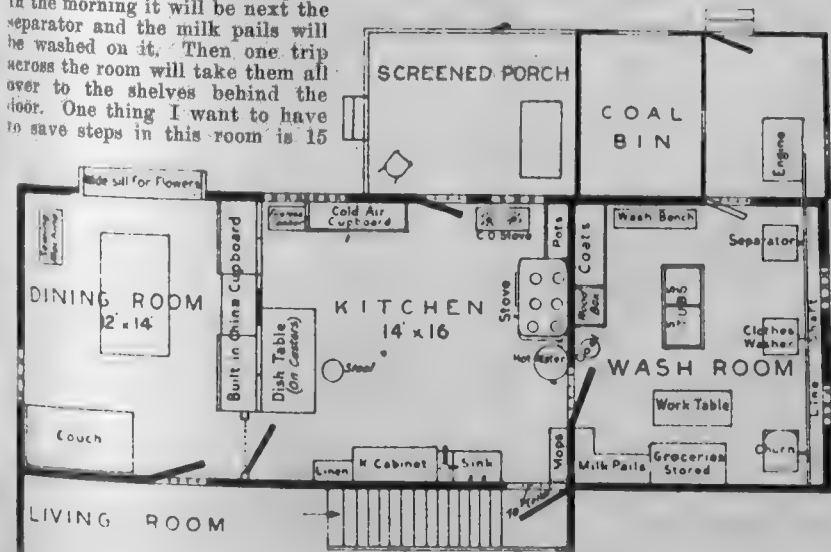
Next the churn you will notice "Groceries Stored." I intend this to be just a large cupboard reaching up to the ceiling, which will afford ample space for supplies of soap and other dry groceries, which it is well to buy in quantity.

Do you see that I have put the wood-box and the coal-scuttle in this room also? That is because the man of the house is supposed to fill them and he needn't worry about muddy boots as he does so. If the fire-box of the stove is put at the end next this door, it will be only a step to get the fuel. You see I aim to keep all the messy things in this wash-room, and coal and wood are apt to be messy at times.

The Kitchen Proper

Now you may come with me into the kitchen which is the woman's own realm to get the meals in and wash the dishes. I believe the more you look at this room, the more you will think it a step-saver and a work-saver. On the floor I want to have brown cork-lino. It is plain, you know, no design and is thick and the color is woven into it. They will tell you in the stores that the inlaid linoleum is better, but I don't think it is as soft and easy on the feet. I have used linoleum for years and I find that brown or dark green is the best color. Those light squares that look so bright and alluring are hard to keep clean. I have one such on my floor now and unless I wash it every day my kitchen looks untidy, so next time I shall buy brown. Some claim the cork-lino shows spots very easily, but my neighbor has one she has used for ten years and hers is not spotted. She tells me she only washes it once a week, and then she oils it right away. After that neither oil nor water sink in and a little wiping keeps the floor always looking spick and span.

The walls I would like to see painted in flat-tone, a soft shade of tan. The woodwork I would like either painted to match the walls or varnished with a washable varnish like Valspar.



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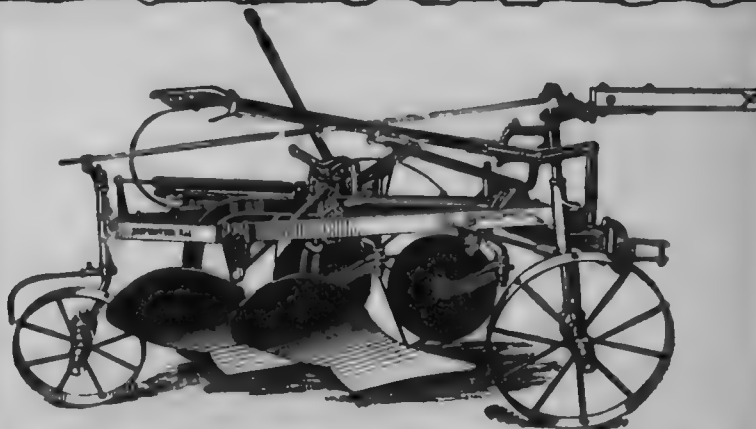
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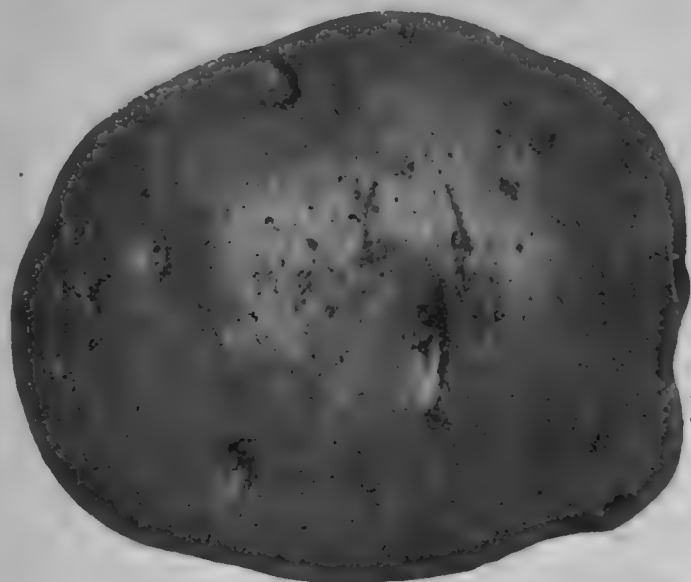
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The vines are erect, robust and vigorous in growth with white flower. It is remarkably heavy reliable yielder and very profitable to grow as a main crop. The tubers are even in size and of good form, the flesh white and of the finest flavor imaginable—in fact, Epicure is almost in a class by itself when quality is considered.

Epicure is an absolutely distinct beautiful appearing Potato of fine texture and will satisfy every grower.

LOT A—"LION" BRAND—select ed with the utmost care—practically every tuber perfect—will delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato. Price, bushel \$3.00; five bushels, \$14.50; 10 pounds, 80 cents; bags included.

SWEET CLOVER *The "Destroyer" of Sow Thistle*

Sow Sweet Clover. Let it grow for two years, as big and tall as it likes and Sow Thistle will be smothered to death

Sweet Clover is one of the most wonderful plants. Like Alfalfa, it is rich in protein. Will not bloat cattle or sheep. Equal to Alfalfa for pasture. Is a great milk producer. Furnishes early spring pasture. Contains more protein than Red Clover. Fits well in the crop rotation. Is a great soil enriching crop. Better than any of the common clovers as a green manure crop. Is a valuable plant for honey bees. Prepares the soil for Alfalfa. Roots are soft and give no trouble in plowing. Roots being tender become inoculated more readily than Alfalfa. Never damages cultivated crops. Its roots decay rapidly, adding much nitrogen and humus to the soil. Grows and will produce a crop in all parts of Canada. Seeds freely in both humid and dry sections. Sweet Clover prevents rosin. Will grow under conditions where Clover and Alfalfa fail; on land too low, too wet, or too alkali for Alfalfa; on land too hard and compact for Alfalfa; on soil too poor for Alfalfa, especially where there is lime.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, 10 lbs., \$3.40; 25 lbs., \$8.25; 100 lbs., \$32.00; (1 lb. 60c postpaid.) SWEET CLOVER, YELLOW BLOSSOM, 10 lbs., \$3.60; 25 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$34.00; (1 lb. 60c postpaid.)

Remit extra for Cotton Bags, 65c each.

FODDER CORN

Our Northernly-grown stock are the best for this country. Germination from 90 per cent. to 98 per cent. in six days. North Western Dent, per bushel \$4.00; five bushels, \$19.50; Minnesota 13 Dent, per bushel \$4.00; five bushels \$19.50; Early Dent, per bushel \$3.50; five bushels, \$17.00. Bags extra, 65 cents each.

TRUE ENGLISH DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Price, 10 pounds, \$2.30; 25 pounds, \$5.25; 100 pounds, \$20.00; Bags included.

OATS

The wise farmer wants seed of strong vitality—he wants a test of 90 per cent., or over, in six days. Our stocks are all of this class. They start quick and grow even and strong. True American Banner, \$1.25 per bushel. Bags, 30 cents each.

Send in your name for a copy of our 1919 Seed Catalogue

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

The Kitchen Cabinet

You will notice four different built-in cupboards beside the one built in between the dining-room and the kitchen. The kitchen cabinet I will have built with nothing but bins beneath its work table. We buy all our stuff in large quantities and it will be such a comfort to have bins large enough to hold the quantity we usually buy, 96 pound flour, 40 pounds oatmeal, 50 pound salt, two sacks sugar. Then in smaller bins which could be placed two deep, one above each other, can contain other necessities like Graham flour, corn meal, rice, beans, tapioca and wheatlet. Each housewife knows best what stuffs her family use, and the kitchen cabinet should be planned to just fit her needs. You see I need one large bin, three medium-sized bins and six half bins. That will take up quite a space, but I know I shall enjoy having things so compact. The table part of the cabinet should be covered with zinc so a hot pan can be set on it if desired. Above the table part will be the usual cupboard to hold spices, corn-starch, molasses, etc.—all things used in cooking. A small drawer should be here also to hold the little cooking utensils, such as spoons, can-opener, egg beater, etc., which have to be kept handy to the cook's hands.

Next the cabinet is the sink with its pump for soft water, and its taps of hot and cold water. Water systems for country houses are not as rare as they used to be, a motor or a windmill being used to store the water in a large tank till needed.

The mop cupboard will hold all the cleaning apparatus as carpet sweeper, vacuum sweeper or cleaner, brooms, duster mops, etc.—all hung up on their proper nails. In the cupboard on a shelf above will be a row of tin boxes—one for each kind of cleaning, with cloths, etc.—one for use as a silver cleaner, another for furniture, containing Liquid Veneer, Sweet Oil and Wax, another for kitchen cleaning with Bon Ami, Dutch Cleanser or their substitutes; the shoe polish and the stove polish shall each have a box, in fact there shall be a box for each kind of cleaning. Then when wanted the box with its accompanying cloths is just taken with one to the spot where needed and returned when the work is finished.

In the pot-cupboard I aim to have a drawer at the bottom to hold small pans; then shall come a shelf or two to hold larger pans and above these shall hang the pots. In this land of coal stoves, I, at least, haven't time to keep the bottom of my pots scoured clean. I wash them clean inside, wipe off the bottom with a bit of newspaper and hang them up. Enough if I can shut the cupboard door on them and forget them.

In front of this pot-cupboard and under the window will sit the coal-oil stove. It doesn't take up much room but is a great convenience to have in summer-time.

Cold-Air Cupboard

The cold-air cupboard is my great delight. I used one of these for years and found it splendid. A screened window opens in the back of the cupboard and all kinds of eatables can be kept here nice and cool, and away from dust. This takes the place of the usual pantry, but saves the floor space generally used. Small stores of vegetables can be kept here in bins like in the kitchen cabinet, and above the bins three shelves for eatables.

The dish table is on castors and can be used in any part of the room. For instance, if I am frying pancakes, over goes the table to the stove to hold all the things I am using. It should be zinc-covered, so that pots won't mark it.

But the best cupboard of all is the built-in china and dish cupboard that forms the wall between kitchen and dining-room. We built one like this some seven years ago, and have found it very convenient. I have shown one in the plan that is ten feet long and two feet wide at the bottom. On the kitchen side it appears like three rows of cupboards, all with wooden doors. When these open one sees the rows of shelves on which the dishes go. In the bottom cupboards these shelves are two feet wide. Above that they are only one foot wide as the cupboard narrows.

Continued on Page 57.



Farm Poultry Crop

Easier than Gardening, and Care Brings Splendid Results.

By Miss F. E. Shepherd

THE care of the chicken should begin the year before it is born, that is, with the care of its ancestors the previous year. Chicks from an early hatched pullet will on the average be far superior in every way to those from hens hatched in June or early July. When you want to begin setting, wait until your hens are good and broody, tested on china eggs (I always use separate boxes, begged from the grocery store, for my hens to lay in), then, when night comes, you can lift up hen and box, and eggs, and carry her to a quiet, secluded place, anywhere away from the other hens. Give them some ashes in an old bath, after dusting them with a good insect powder, a jam pail of clean water, and another one of wheat, or better still, corn, if you can get it. These do not tip over easily and are always handy. The next day look over your eggs. Choose those of medium size, leaning to the larger rather than the smaller ones, and as uniform as possible. When setting an incubator you cannot pick and choose so much, on account of the larger quantity required; this is the reason why hens generally hatch out a larger percentage of strong, healthy, chickens than an incubator. That evening, substitute your good eggs for the three or four china ones your hens have been sitting on. After that, five minutes every day will be all that they will need to give them fresh water and grain, and a glance every night to see that they have not both taken a fancy to the same nest.

Feeding of Chicks

After they have finished hatching slip your hands under the hens to take away the empty shells, and leave them severely alone for 24 hours. At the end of that time put each hen in a separate coop, and share the chickens between them. Feed the latter a little hard-boiled egg, chopped very fine, and bread-crumbs slightly moistened with new milk; also water in a shallow dish with a cover of some kind that keeps the chicken out but allows them to drink. This should be given every two or three hours the first week, gradually adding rolled oats, cracked wheat and table scraps. When they are about three days old, give them all to the hen that appears the quietest and best mother. The change should always be done at night so as to disturb them as little as possible. Be sure and shut up the



A Poultry Enthusiast

other hen in a coop far away from the one that has her chickens, and she will soon forget her broodiness and lay again.

When the chicks get two months old they can look after themselves a little, but you must not then neglect them by any means. Give them a little extra care when the hens forsake them for fresh family ties. Give them a good dusting with insect powder, and move them on to fresh ground, away from the older chickens and hens, or the latter will eat all the best of their food. Sell your broilers as soon as you possibly can. Shut them up in a coop and feed them on chop or shorts, made real slack with separated milk, for about two or three weeks; kill a couple of them, dress and make them look as nice as you possibly can, and take them to the highest-class restaurant, hotel, or store you have in your town, and ask if you can supply them with a regular quantity every week. If they are willing to do this, you must not mind taking any amount of trouble to keep your end of the contract right, even if you have to buy a few now and again off a neighbor.

Keeping Eggs

Use and sell all the eggs your hens lay until the middle of June, then kill off the old roosters and begin to pack your eggs for your winter trade. From many years' experience I have found putting them down in oats a good way of preserving them, if you have a dry cellar. If your cellar is inclined to be damp, it is better to use lime-water or waterglass. Get a good-sized box and put a layer of oats in the bottom, then a layer of eggs, and so on, until it is within two inches of the top. Fill this full with oats and tack lightly down with strips of thin wood, to keep anything from falling on and breaking them. Do not put in any small or thin-shelled eggs and when you

open them up in January, they will look, yes, and taste too, as near like new-laid as possible.

Do not be afraid of keeping your hen-house warm in winter. Forty below takes a good bit of warming up. It is over-crowding that does mischief. A quiet cow, or even the family sow, will do a lot towards raising the temperature, if tied or fastened at one end of the building. If you keep the birds' combs from freezing, give them all their grain food scattered in the straw, plenty of warm separated milk to drink,

Contd. on page 36



Mrs. Goodwife says:

"Just a few cents worth of Floglaze made this chair look like new".

Floglaze

"The Finish that Endures"

Enamels Lac-Shades

"A touch here or a coat there keeps furniture bright and the home looking comfortable and cozy."

"Do not sacrifice the comfort of the old arm chair when Floglaze Lac Shades can keep the woodwork looking new."

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CANADA

Service To The Trader and Investor

Is the title of our new booklet. Among the information contained in this booklet is an analysis of the procedure and practices of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.

It gives complete definitions of bonds, debentures and securities. Every Victory Bond owner should have one. May we put you on our Mailing List.

Write to Secretary

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

Winnipeg

McArthur Building

Manitoba

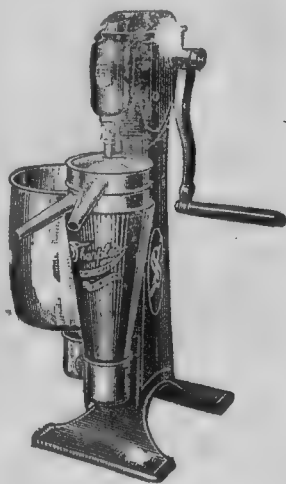


Which Separator did John Brown Buy?

Suppose you were Farmer John Brown and you wanted to buy a separator. You asked several separator manufacturers to send you a *ten-word* telegram, stating in the most convincing way, why their separator was the one you should buy. Sharples would only need *five* words: "Skims clean at any speed," and you would not have to ask for anything further.

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

No other separator manufacturer could put into five words or *fifty* words, as convincing an argument as "Skims clean at any speed." They would tell you about the durability of their separator, that it was well-known, that it cost less and everything else *but* the *one* big reason why you need a separator—to get *all* the butterfat out of your milk. Sharples *also* has the exclusive advantage of no discs in the bowl; knee-low tank; once a month oiling system; durable construction and, besides, it is the pioneer North American Separator. Write for catalog to nearest office, addressing Dept. 84



"There are no substitutes for dairy foods"

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

TORONTO, ONT. REGINA, SASK.

MITCHELL & MCGREGOR HARDWARE CO.,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in Daily Use DC-85

Labor-Saving Devices

The Handy Man can Make Many Conveniences which will Save Miles of Steps for the Housekeeper



Framework of Iceless Refrigerator.

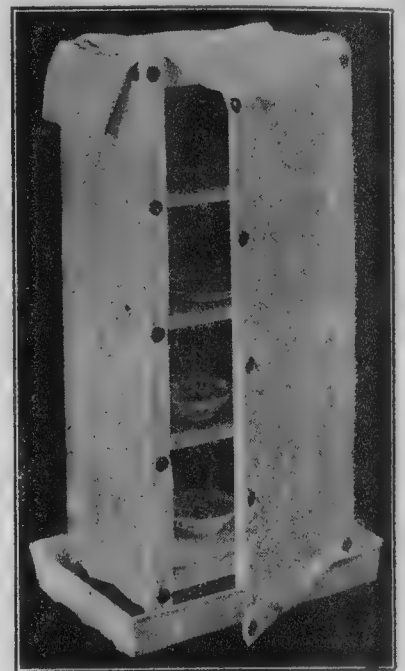
FIRELESS cookers are now made and are used in many country homes. As labor-savers, they take almost first place. They mean economy of time, money and fuel. For soups, stews and cooking the tougher cuts of meat, a fireless cooker cannot be improved upon. The food to be cooked is first heated to boiling point on the stove in the cooking vessel, and then this vessel, with a tight lid, is quickly placed in the cooker where the cooking continues. The cooker is so constructed that the heat does not escape. For long cooking it is necessary to place in the cooker under the cooking vessel a hot radiator. A soap-stone is the best radiator and can be purchased at most hardware stores for a trifle. A solid lid, a brick or disk made of concrete, heated and placed in the cooker may serve as the radiator.

Specifications of Fireless Cooker

A tightly-built box, an old trunk, a galvanized ash-can, a candy bucket, a tin lard can, a lard tub, and a butter firkin are among the containers that have been used successfully in the construction of fireless cookers. The inside container or nest, which holds the vessel of hot food may be a bucket of agate, galvanized iron, or tin. This nest must be deep enough to hold the radiator, and the vessel of food, but not large enough to leave much space, as the air space will cool the food. The inside container must have a tight-fitting cover, and straight sides are desirable. The packing or insulation must be some material which is a poor conductor of heat. The following materials may be used and they should be

dry: lint cotton, cotton-seed hulls, wood, shredded newspaper, moss, ground cork, hay, straw or excelsior. Sheet asbestos, one-eighth-of-an-inch thick, and heavy cardboard, have proved to be the best lining for the outer container and the wrapping for the nest. Heavy wrapping paper or several sheets of newspaper may be used for lining the outer container, but the nest should be wrapped with asbestos or heavy cardboard to prevent the hot stone scorching or burning the packing.

It is well to have the outside container large enough to permit four inches of packing below and around the sides of the nest. If a cooker is made with two nests, six inches of packing should be allowed between the nests. Pack into the bottom of the lined outer container four inches of the packing. Place the nest or inside container wrapped with asbestos or heavy card



The Completed Iceless Refrigerator.

board and hold steady while the packing is put around tightly and firmly until it reaches the top of the nest. Make a collar as shown in illustration of cardboard, sheet asbestos, or wood to cover the exposed surface of the insulating material. The collar should fit tightly. Make a cushion which, when filled with the packing, will be at least four inches thick and will fill completely the space between the top of the nest and the lid of the container. It should fit against the top tightly enough to cause pressure when the lid is closed. The outside of the fireless cooker can be made more attractive by staining or painting it. The lid may be held in place by screen-door hooks and eyes. The cooker may be placed on castors so that it can be easily moved.

The construction and operation of the
Continued on Page 59



Materials Assembled for Making a Fireless Cooker.



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Contains important information you should have before you invest in any tractor. Published by a farmer, for farmers. Contains also full particulars about the Wheat Tractor—the only tractor that is both a tractor and a truck at the cost of one. Write today for your free copy. Address, Hession Tiller & Tractor Corp't'n 24 Jewett Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.



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J. R. EAGLE

BOX 402 DAUPHIN, MAN.

The Kitchen Garden



THIS article is written especially for the busy farm woman, so many of whom have to depend on themselves for a vegetable garden. In the first place, draw up a plan and figure just where you want certain vegetables. For those who are gardening for the first time, I have drawn up a rough plan of my own garden, of which, by the way, I am very proud. Six years ago I did not have a tree on the place, and now I have some in the shelter belt ten feet high, keeping the high winds off the tender plants.

Get your seed order in early, and have your seeds ready when the first fine days come. If your garden is an old one, try and remember where you had certain vegetables the year before and be careful that you do not put the same vegetables on the land that had them the preceding year.

Keep a careful record of your gardening operations; they will help you wonderfully in years to come. A garden of this size will supply a good-sized family with fresh vegetables, besides giving you your winter's supply of canned and storage vegetables. A wheel hoe will save much time and hard labor, and certainly pays for itself in a couple of seasons. There need be very little hoeing with a hoe if a wheel is used, and only the thinning out will need much bending, which means so much to a busy woman.

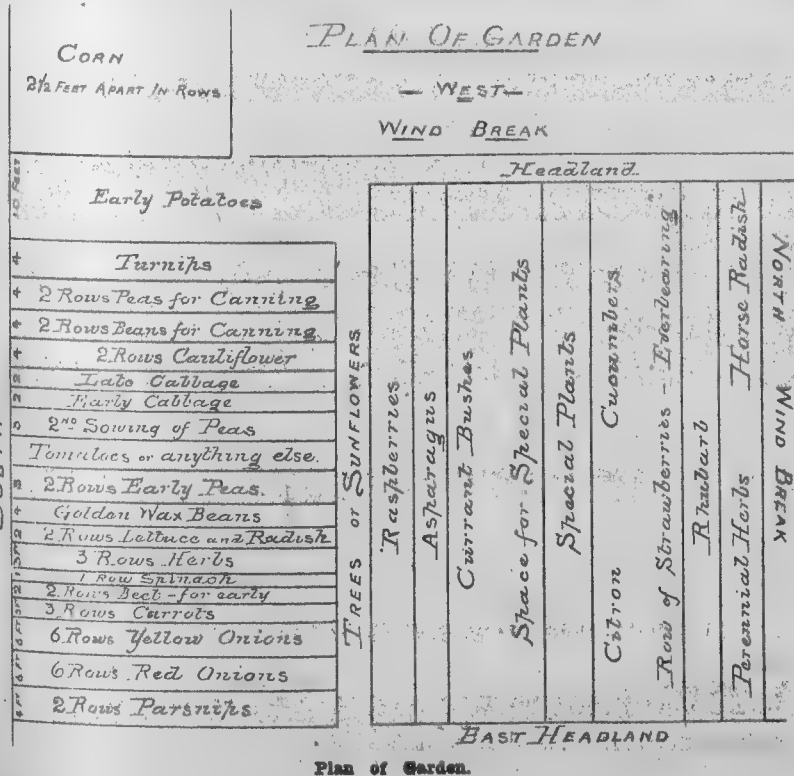
Take a garden line and strike out a straight line across the garden where you intend to start work. Sow the onions and parsnips first; they need the moisture, and take some time to germinate. Then a few days later, sow the carrots, as they germinate sooner. It is a good plan to sow a few radish seeds in the rows, then you can see the

rows and can keep down the weeds by going astride of the rows before the plants appear.

Use of Bait

If the land is infested with cutworms, use, broadcast, poison bait a few days before the young plants appear, especially if there are no weeds. Then, after the plants show up in the rows, put more bait alongside of the rows. Of course, in putting out bait, care must be taken that it is made very fine, or your young chicks may get it. I make mine by taking about two pails full of bran and add enough Paris Green to give it a greenish tinge. Mix well together, then moisten with syrup or molasses and water, just enough to make it crumble. Sow broadcast or along the rows as you wish. The bait is not nearly so effective if only moistened with water, as when the sweetening is used. The grubs like the sweet stuff and will readily eat it. It is very little use sowing a garden early if the worms are bad, unless the bait is used. They will clear off all the plants in a day and your seed and time will be wasted. If you have no wheel hoe, use a bottle with a quill run through the cork and sow with this, after making the row or small trench with a hoe, or the seed may be sown by hand.

See that the rows are wide enough apart that the cultivator can be used without tearing the plants out. The land, to give the best results, should have been well manured and plowed in the fall, and left in a rough state. As soon as the land is fit to work, it should be harrowed and rolled for the seed, but if this has not been done and the land is poor, manure must be applied after the plants appear. I have spread the manure from the poultry house along-



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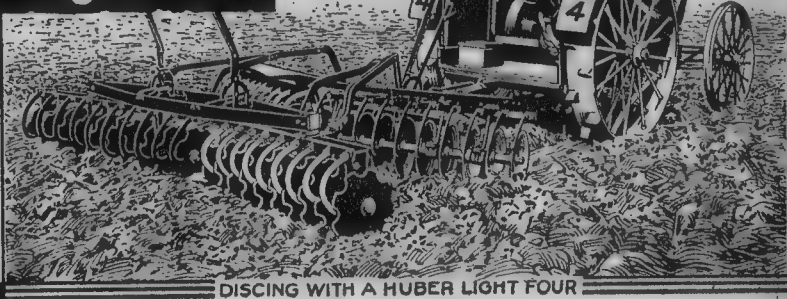
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IT IS light enough to travel on plowed ground without packing but has power enough to pull three bottoms in stubble. Its lightness makes it very economical. It is used successfully with kerosene. Does all kinds of field work; runs a light thrasher, and does other belt work, pulls scrub cutters and brush breakers in clearing new land—and stands up under the roughest usage.

R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask., pulled three plows and a section of harrow in stubble land, and cleared 50 acres of new land with the Huber. "I have no repair bill—, and the little tractor is as good as new", he says.

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Logan McCann, Walpole, Sask., found it so simple his son learned to run it perfectly in a day although he had never handled an engine before.

If you are interested in tractor economy, lightness, power and simplicity be sure to write now for the booklet "Doing the Impossible".

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Weight 5,000 pounds; pulls three 14" bottom plows; 12 h. p. delivered to the drawbar; 25 h. p. at the belt; Waukesha, four-cylinder motor; Perfect Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2 1/4 and 4 miles per hour.

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4	33	24	11, 11, 11,		No. 9	.39				.39				.39				.39				.40				.42			
6	38	24	6, 7, 8, 8, 9		No. 9	.54				.55				.55				.55				.55				.59			
7	43	24	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9		No. 9	.63				.64				.64				.64				.65				.68			
9	51	24	4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9		No. 9	.82				.83				.83				.83				.84				.88			
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6		No. 9 & 12	.50				.51				.51				.51				.51				.54			
7	41	18	5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8		No. 9 & 12	.48				.48				.48				.48				.49				.51			
8	32	12	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6		No. 9 & 12	.51				.51				.52				.52				.52				.55			
10	47	12	3" to 9"		No. 9 & 12	.65				.65				.66				.66				.66				.70			
Brace Wire, 25 lbs.						No. 9	1.90			1.95				1.95				1.95				1.95				2.05			
Staples, 25 lbs.						11"	2.00			2.05				2.05				2.05				2.05				2.15			
Drive Gate, 48" x 10 ft.						Single	6.40			6.45				6.50				6.55				6.55				6.75			
Drive Gate, 48" x 20 ft.						Double	12.30			12.50				12.55				12.60				12.65				13.25			
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Drive Gate, 48" x 14 ft.						Single	7.80			7.80				7.85				7.90				7.90				8.35			
Drive Gate, 48" x 16 ft.						Single	9.00			9.00				9.00				9.05				9.05				9.40			
Drive Gate, 48" x 16 ft.						Double	10.25			10.25				10.25				10.25				10.30				10.75			
Walk Gate, 48" x 42"						Single	3.20			3.25				3.25				3.25				3.25				3.30			
Lott Stretcher						Complete	8.75			8.80				8.85				8.90				8.90				9.00			

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304 Main St. N., MOOSE JAW, Sask.

side the rows when I clean the house (which is twice a week). The manure need not be thick along the rows. Cabbage and cauliflowers grow rapidly when poultry manure is applied and watered with the wash water left over on wash days.

Varieties of Vegetables

The varieties of vegetables we have found satisfactory, and the amount of seed needed for our own family is as follows: One ounce of asparagus seed gave me enough plants to have a large bed ten feet wide and 50 feet long, but I would suggest that the roots be got from a gardener—healthy two-year-old plants, instead of waiting three years before the roots are of sufficient strength to bear much cutting. When once established, a bed is good for 20 years. This is the earliest vegetable we have and always reliable.

Beans: Golden wax and honey pod. These should not be sown until the trees come into leaf, one pound to 100 of drill beds. Early flat Egyptian, early model, one ounce to 50 feet.

Cabbage: Early Jersey or Wakefield; later cabbage and for storage, Copenhagen and Danish ball head. One-quarter ounce to 60 feet, one-and-one-half feet apart in rows, and rows, two by two-and-a-half feet apart.

Cauliflower: Early snowball and gilt edge. One-quarter ounce to 60 feet. Culture same as cabbages.

Carrots: Danvers, half long; Chautenay. One ounce for 100 feet of drill. Sow one-quarter inch deep.

Celery: We use golden self-blanching and white plume, 200 plants (needs very rich soil). The seed of celery is slow to germinate, and for the busy women I suggest either raising a few plants in a hot bed, or purchase enough for a row across the garden. Plant out about the last week in May if well hardened off.

Citron: Red seeded and Colorado. One-half ounce for 12 hills. Sow about May 24 in very rich soil. Thin out if too thick. (Seed is slow to germinate.)

Corn: Golden bantam, early Malcolm, white cob cory. One pound for 100 feet. Sow from May 24 to June 1 in a block rather than one row; sow about one inch deep.

Cucumbers: White spine, early long green for early table use; green cluster for pickles. One-half ounce for 50 hills.

Lettuce: Grand Rapids for leaf, and big Boston and three X solid head for head lettuce. One-and-a-half ounce seed for 75 feet.

Onions: Red Wethersfield and yellow dangers for main crop; barletta for pickling. One ounce seed for 100 feet of drill. A few plants could be raised in hot bed and transplanted.

Parsnips: Hollow crown; student. Sow very early, just as soon as the ground is fit to work. One-half ounce to 100 feet.

Onion sets: White and yellow Dutch. One pound for 40 feet. Sets are very useful for early use.

Peas: American wonder; Thos. Laxton and gradus for early use. Champion of England and Stratagem are fine peas and good size for later use and canning. One pound to 400 feet.

Radish: Turnip and French breakfast chartier for early or summer use. Black Spanish for winter. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

Spinach: Victoria. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Spinnach should be sown early, about the same time as the onions. Sow about one inch deep.

Turnips: Improved purple top. You will notice I have left out early turnips. We have not found them nice enough to bother with them, and so we use the space for something that is more useful. By all means sow the winter-keeping varieties. About June 1 is the right time to sow turnips. Sow about one-half to three-quarters inches deep. Drills need to be about 30 inches apart. Thin out to eight or ten inches apart for good turnips.

Squash: Bush marrow, golden Hubbard, early Hubbard are all very good. Sow seeds about June 1 on very rich soil. One ounce to 25 hills.

Tomatoes: Alacerty, Earliana. About 25 plants needed. Seeds should be started in a hot bed or sunny window, but care must be taken that the seed.

Continued on Page 56

Better Obstetrics

Saves Women Pains and Makes Doctors take Infinite Pains.
By Ruth Preston Stevenson

Note.—Mrs. Stevenson herself was a patient under the Twilight Sleep method, as practised in Montreal by Dr. James W. Duncan. Dr. Duncan has read and revised, making correct in every detail Mrs. Stevenson's manuscript.

THE demand for the removal of pain in child-birth continues to increase. Plenty of women know now that painlessness is perfectly possible, and are refusing to submit meekly to the lazy obstetrical work which so many doctors continue to hold out to their patients as the best that science can offer with safety—to rely on Nature and a few whiffs of chloroform to hinder matters, is now very old-fashioned, but until women insist in no uncertain way in calling the tune when they pay the piper, this will continue to be the only method offered by the majority of the medical profession.



—Photo by Gauvin Gentzel Co.

The Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association passed a resolution last year asking the provincial legislature to provide for the adoption of the Twilight Sleep methods in maternity cases where required. In The Guide for May 29 last, the writer had an article on the original Twilight Sleep, which was used with so much success by Drs. Kronig and Gauss, at Freiburg. While this treatment may now be had in all the principal cities of the United States, both in the hospitals and from the private practitioner, it is but little practised in Canada. What has sometimes been called the "American Twilight Sleep," namely the use of the gas Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen, is used extensively in the States, and is coming more into use in Canada. It is the safest anaesthetic known, and the results obtained by the use of it in maternity cases are infinitely superior to those obtained with chloroform. Too often chloroform is used to produce complete anaesthesia, and, of necessity, instruments are employed for the simple reason that an anaesthetic person is unconscious mentally and physically and the muscles are temporarily paralyzed. Chloroform, therefore, can only be used to deaden the pain when a natural birth is expected. Neither can it be given till the last stages of labor, as it almost invariably stops the contractions and hinders progress.

More Expensive Yet

Nitrous Oxide Oxygen possesses every advantage over chloroform save that at present it is very expensive. The gas is charged for by the hour, but provided one can pay for it there is no reason why one should not have it as soon as the pains get the least bit disagreeable. In addition it stimulates the muscles to work and accelerates instead of hindering labor. The patient receives the gas with each contraction. It is, of course, necessary to go to a hospital for this treatment, as the gas is stored in a large tank not very easy to transport.

If a woman asks one of the more

enlightened doctors in New York for painlessness in the event of labor he will usually advise either Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen, or Twilight Sleep, according to the original Freiburg technique, using hypodermic injections of scopolamine and morphia.

But what will interest women here is the fact that there are Canadian doctors who have also conscientiously sought and found a thoroughly efficient method whereby a woman may have an absolutely painless baby with every possible benefit to herself and child.

Montreal would seem to be the only place where a form of Twilight Sleep (Hypodermics of Hyoscine and

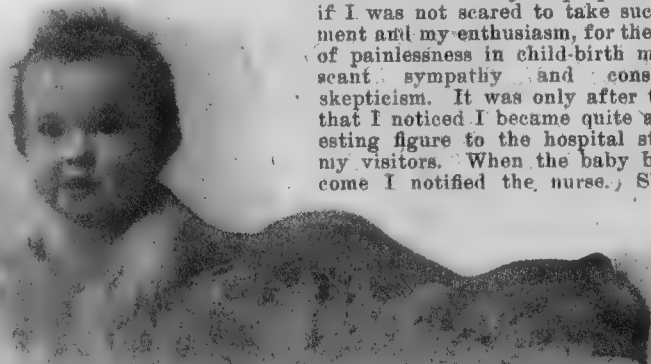
Morphia Maconate and Nitrous Oxide-Oxygen are used in combination, and with the most remarkable results, for the writer had a perfectly painless baby last October 31, by this process.

Strictly speaking this method is not entitled to the name Twilight Sleep, if by that we understand the original Freiburg treatment, and, indeed, some of the doctors in Montreal who use it prefer not to call it Twilight Sleep on account of the prejudice which is still connected with this title. However, the writer always enjoys speaking of it as such, for it evokes such amusing expressions of holy horror and shocked incredulity mingled with pitying scorn for the weakness of any poor woman who could lend herself to such machinations, to escape what most people regard as her inevitable and deserved lot of pain and torture.

My first boy (9½ pounds), was born in the usual old-fashioned way in Winnipeg. Not only was the suffering intense, but the psychic and traumatic shock was so great as to leave me weak, depressed, irritable and resentful for months afterwards. Personally, I think, and I have found many women to agree with me, it is a piece of sentimental nonsense to say that the baby's first cry abundantly repays one for all the pain. The real truth is that as the majority of confinements are today conducted, the mother feels much too ill to take any real interest in the baby immediately. In some cases I know of the father feels indignant as the author of his wife's merciless trial.

Studied Carefully

After the birth of this first child I began at once to spend considerable time in studying and investigating the different forms of confinement anaesthesia, and in September last, I entered the Montreal Maternity Hospital, having previously arranged with Dr. James W. Duncan to give me this combination treatment. I was a resident in Ottawa, and circumstances necessitated my being in the hospital a few weeks before the baby was born. By this time I had absolute and convinced faith that I had found the right thing and should not endure the suffering which makes one feel like a piece of human wreckage afterwards. Plenty of people asked me if I was not scared to take such treatment and my enthusiasm, for the miracle of painlessness in child-birth met with scant sympathy and considerable skepticism. It was only after the case that I noticed I became quite an interesting figure to the hospital staff and my visitors. When the baby began to come I notified the nurse. She sum-



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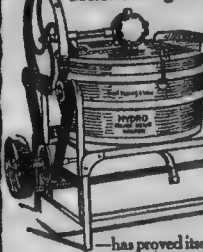
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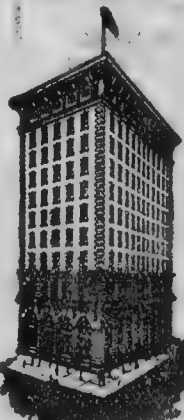
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moned the doctor and he arrived shortly after the start, and I was taken down to the case room where I immediately received some Nitrous Oxide. This I breathed in eagerly, only fearful at first that I should not get it fast enough to obliterate the pain, for the whole process was advancing very quickly, and by this time the contractions had become unpleasant. I breathed the gas rhythmically in and out, and then a brilliant idea shot through my mind and I decided to breathe out quickly. Thus I did not waste time expelling my breath. While under this I received an Hypodermic injection of Hyoscin and Morphia Maconate. At first, for a minute or two I heard myself calling out, as it were in the dim distance. I was conscious of a contraction but I felt no pain at all. This was merely reflex action. The last conscious thought that came to me was the harder I work the quicker this will be over. Then I fell blissfully asleep. Once during the sleep my mind worked for a moment, being vaguely conscious as I then expressed it to myself, that this was the business of having a baby. The next thing I remember for another brief moment was a refreshing and delightful inhalation of chloroform, given of course, right at the end. I then woke up as from rather a refreshing sleep and I swore cheerfully that I had not suffered any pain or even discomfort in any shape or form whatever. A nurse then presented to my expectant and confident gaze a large and extremely healthy baby boy of 10½ pounds, christened "Jumbo." At the outset, he became quite a side show in the hospital. He started to gain on the third day after birth, and now at four months weighs nearly 18 pounds.

I was only an hour in the case room and the doctor assured me I had worked like a Trojan, and the birth was entirely of my own effort. Moreover, I felt so remarkably comfortable and pleased and gratified beyond words at the materialization of my long-dreamed of painless baby through this skillful treatment. The above account is exactly as the affair appeared to me. What really happened was as follows. I received a Hypo containing a dose of Hyoscin and one of Morphia-Maconate. Repeated Hypos of Hyoscin, which is a derivative of Scopolamin, are usually given, as many as are found necessary to suit the individual patient—but not more than one dose of morphia is ever used and this is one-sixth, no larger than that given to all patients before a surgical operation. Influenced by the morphia I fell asleep. Whenever a contraction came I roused and received gas, which thoroughly deadened the pain. During this process I was in an analgesic condition, that is, I was conscious of the process of labor contractions, but as soon as the pain was over I fell immediately to sleep again under the morphia, and, meanwhile, the Hyoscin working caused amnesia (complete loss of memory of the pain), so that it was to myself as if it had never been. In this way I was, besides the actual suffering of each pain, spared the apprehensive dread of the next one, which does more than anything to unnerve a woman, and is responsible for so much of the shock element clearly visible in the majority of maternity cases.

Recovered Rapidly

In order for the Hyoscin to be out and out effective, it is necessary to get in two or three doses, and this is what is done with primiparie (first babies), the time of labor being on the average so much longer than at subsequent births. In these cases gas and oxygen are not used. But with Multiparie there is usually only time to get in one hypo and the gas is, therefore, given to leaden the pains to the point of analgesia. When the patient falls again asleep influenced by the morphia, the Hyoscin causes amnesia, and owing to the effect of the gas there is less work for it to do; less pain for it to obliterate. In short, it is a perfectly successful method of producing absolute painlessness for the mother. In addition to feeling so well afterwards, I did not suffer any after pains at all, and was scarcely conscious of an ache in my body two days after the baby was born, and, owing to a complete absence of shock, my whole mental and physical condition was entirely different this time, and I recovered my health very quickly.

There are some points about this Continued on Page 58.

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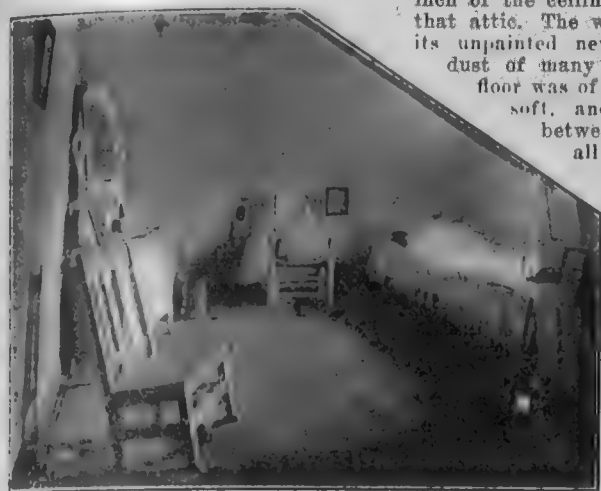
DAUGHTER was nine years old when her demand for a bedroom of her own became so insistent that father and I had to regard it. The little boys were much younger than Daughter, and they had all shared the one room. Daughter's request for a room could not have come at a more inopportune time, for it was the year of our crop failure. Still, remembering the unsatisfied longing for a room of my own in my childhood days, I was determined that,

our rough walls it was an impossibility. We planned that we would make a register in one end of the room from the kitchen, and in the other from the living room.

Arranging for Heat

That afternoon, we set to work. While father was cutting a hole, the size of a stove-pipe, through the floor, preparatory to making a register, I carried the few boxes out of the attic and down the stairs. Then, with my best and newest broom, I swept every inch of the ceilings, walls and floor of that attic. The woodwork was still in its unpainted newness, but with the dust of many years upon it. The floor was of the cheapest flooring, soft, and with wide cracks between the boards. When all the dust was swept off, I scrubbed floors and woodwork and windows thoroughly. It had a delightfully clean smell, and the whole project looked much more hopeful.

That night, Daughter and I lighted the biggest lamp, took a pencil and paper, and climbed to the attic again, to plan things definitely. The floor and



An End View of Bedroom, Showing Bed Fitted into Widest Gabled Alcove.

by hook or by crook, little Daughter should have that bedroom.

Our house is one of those queer products of the amateur architect's muddled brain, the amateur architect in this case being myself. When we first talked of the house, father generously said that it was "up to me," because it was to be the place where I had to work. My one idea was to get the rooms all compactly placed together, and all on one floor. There was one bedroom, opening off the living room, and another off the dining room. There was an attic, the stair to which was a boxed-in affair, leading out of the kitchen. It was plastered, but had only the rough coat finish. It had a short gable window at each end; they were there only because I had thought the house would look better from the road with the two gabled windows. There was no way of heating the attic room. It had scarcely ever been used, even as a store room, because the stair to it was so steep and narrow. However, my only hope of making a bedroom for Daughter lay in that big attic room.

Money was the next difficulty, but that was soon solved, for a kind Providence sent a cattle buyer around that week, and I sold my cow, Betsy's calf, to him for \$45. It was more money than I had seen for many a month, and I had hopes of doing far more than making a bedroom for Daughter. But with furniture and other furnishings so dear, it took nearly all my calf money.

With the \$45 in the pocket of my apron and Daughter at my heels, I trudged up the steep stairs to the cold attic room. Sitting on a dusty box, we planned the rejuvenation of that old attic room. By skilful questioning, Daughter was led to suggest that she would like to have a white room. White rooms contain wonderful possibilities for the woman of meagre means. While we both had visions of prettily-pictured wall-paper, we both realized that on

woodwork were dry after the scrubbing. The two new registers were in, and we could see the reflection of the living room and kitchen lights as they shone through. Both of us were at the zenith of our enthusiasm. We forgot the steep stairs, and had in our minds the picture of that room as it would ultimately be. The regrets for wall-paper were lost in anticipation of soft kalsomined walls. There was so much sloping ceiling that walls and ceiling had to be done the one shade. We decided on a buff kalsomine, and a mahogany stain for the woodwork and the floor. We had in mind the pretty combination of white enamel furniture and mahogany woodwork. Daughter longed for bright, flowery things somewhere, and I promised that she might have pretty chintz over-curtains and a couple of chintz cushions.

Carpet was the next thing, and here we were nearly "up against it." The room was 19 by 11, and we knew that \$45 would not cover it with carpet. The flooring was so poor that it had to be almost all covered with something. After deciding upon almost every make-shift of which we had ever heard, we



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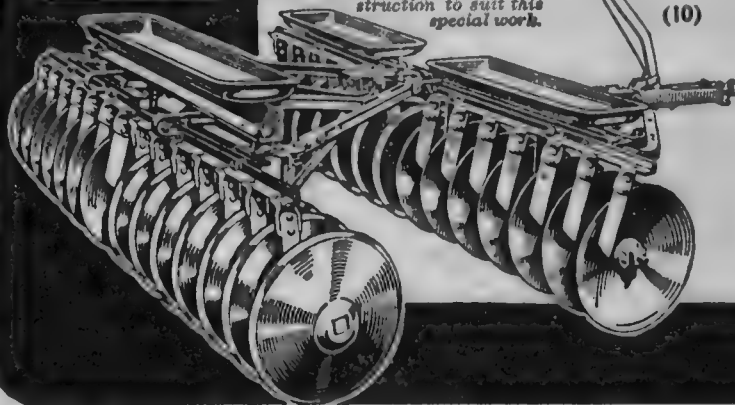
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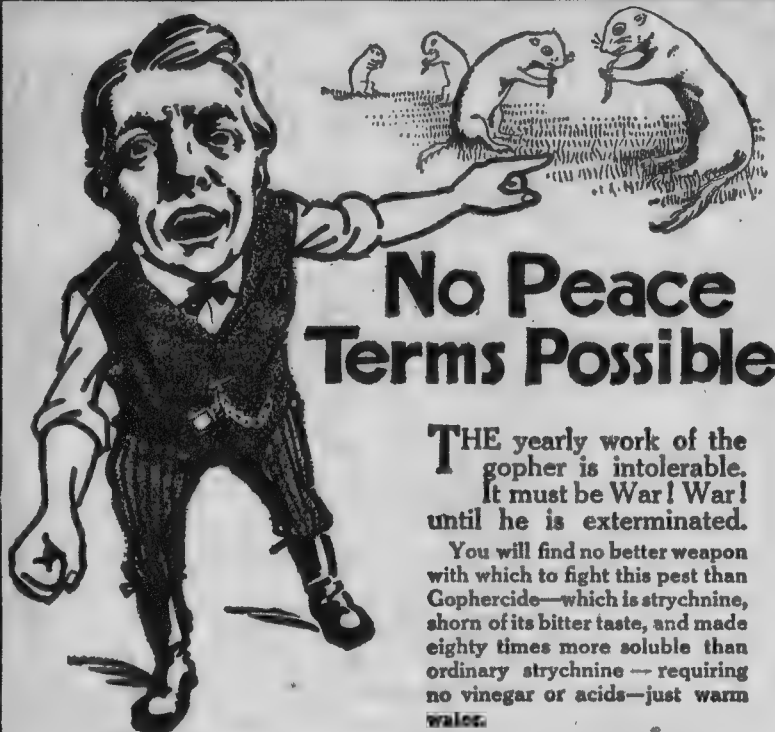
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remembered that Aunt Ella had yards and yards of old-fashioned hit-and-miss rag carpet. It had been on Aunt Ella's bedroom floors years and years ago, but when the cheaper, though less lovely tapestry carpets came into vogue, Aunt Ella had lifted the rag carpets and stored them in her attic. They were practically as good as new. We decided to buy Aunt Ella's rag carpet. The predominating color was blue, and it would go nicely with a buff and white room.

Carpets

The next day we found out that Aunt Ella would let us have the carpet for what she paid for the making. We figured out that we needed 51 yards, which allowed a foot of stained floor all the way around. This, at 12½ cents per yard, brought the carpet up to \$6.38. This seemed more than we could afford, but we thought we had better take Aunt Ella's bargain. We bought two five-pound packages of buff kalsomine and gave the walls and ceilings three coats of kalsomine. When it was done it was lovely, and the plaster seemed to have lost much of its roughness. Three coats of ordinary mahogany stain made the woodwork and floor look pretty well. Of course we only stained the floor that we expected would be beyond the edge of the carpet. When it was all dry, we carried armfuls of clean newspapers up to the attic and put them on the floor. Then we started at the carpet. It was a yard wide, and required two long seams. The seams were the hardest work of all, but after a time they were done, and the whole family went up to lay the carpet. That night we were very pleased with ourselves. The attic bedroom, without curtains and furniture, was cozy already, and Daughter was wildly excited.

So far, our room had cost us \$6.38 for carpet, \$1.00 for kalsomine, and \$1.25 for stain, making \$8.63. Father had been to town and had ordered a little plain white enamel bed, much after the style of hospital beds, a double-woven wire bed spring, and a fairly good wool mattress. This came to \$16.35, and we were aghast to think that already our room had cost \$24.98. Daughter and I held another consultation and we decided that we must economize on the remainder of the furnishings.

Josiah Smith, who was leaving our district, was having a sale of his household effects the following Tuesday. Mrs. Smith was an excellent housekeeper, and we decided to buy what we could at that sale. It didn't matter if the paint and varnish were scuffed, because we were going to make them white, anyway. Father and I went to the sale, and bought a dresser at \$4.75, a wash-stand at \$1.10, an arm-chair with rattan seat at \$1.15, and a rocking chair at 95 cents. They were somewhat old-fashioned, and were of a cheap wood, but we had visions of shiny white enamel furniture when we were through with it. We took them home, made a strong solution of lye and water in the tub, and scrubbed that furniture until it did not have a speck of paint or varnish on it. We gave each piece two coats of paint, sandpapering when finished, and one coat of white enamel. They fulfilled our wildest expectations and were a huge success.

My \$45 was fast running away, and I still had to buy the child the chintz

The Grain Growers' Guide

over-curtains. Fortunately the windows were short, only 36 inches. I bought three-and-a-half yards of pretty flowered chintz, cut it in curtain lengths, then cut it up the middle, and made two narrow side-curtains out of the one width of chintz. The windows were too short for a valance. There was enough chintz left for one cushion and for half of another. A plain blue material was combined with the chintz, and she had two pretty cushions. We made the white curtains of spotted curtain muslin, at 25 cents a yard. I had enough of the spotted muslin, and I made dresser and wash-stand covers. We subjected a centre table from downstairs to the same treatment as the other furniture, and thought our room complete.

The Room Completed

We had forgotten that the room did not contain a clothes-closet, and we did not feel like spending the money for a wardrobe. Father had a few boards of fir in the implement shed, and he said if we would leave that difficulty to him he would fix things up. We were warned that we must not look in the shed until he told us we might. When we did we saw a large box, six feet long, 22 inches wide, and 18 inches high, white enameled inside and out. This we carried to the attic and placed it against the wall, under the windows. We piled it with cushions from all over the house, and we all thought it the nicest piece of furniture in the whole room. It was large enough and roomy enough for Daughter's dresses, full length. We hung a few little pictures on the wall, and all thought daughter had the prettiest bedroom in the whole community. And I can never tell you what it all meant to my little girl. It was a room all her own. No one ever entered it unless wanted by its occupant. She had complete charge of it, and I have yet to find it untidy. She has a place for everything, and everything in its place, and she is the proudest little housekeeper I have ever seen.

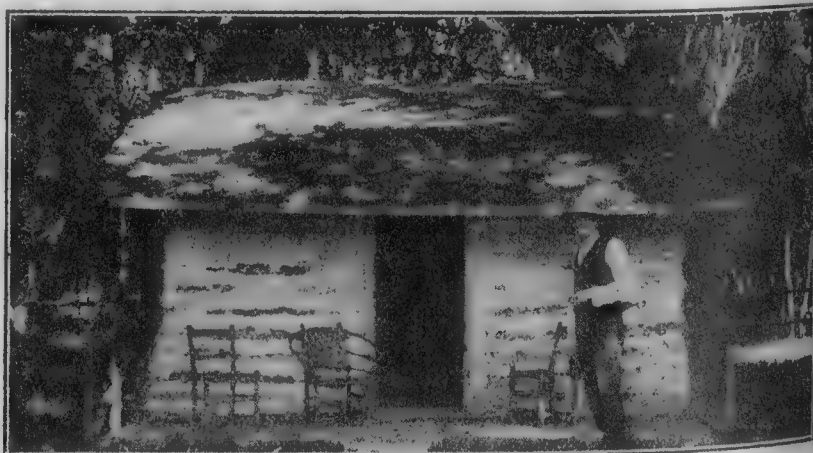
Did it pay? The whole thing cost me less than \$40. I was fortunate in having an attic which might be used. Perhaps there are others who might not have to scrimp as I did, and yet I can see many places where I expended money that I might have been able to have saved. My rash promise of chintz was one of extravagance, and I have seen charming rooms furnished with boxes and dotted muslin. I am as proud of that room as my little daughter is, and I haven't the remotest claim on it, and never enter it except at her wish.

Farm Poultry Crop

Continued from Page 29

oyster shell and grit, and part of a carcass of a dead (not diseased) animal to pick at all the time, you will have eggs all winter.

Read and really study all the poultry books you can lay hands on, and visit your neighbor poultry enthusiasts. Do not forget that the better class of bird you keep the higher returns you will get. It is much better to keep pure-bred birds, even if you only get one or two dollars a setting for the eggs, and many of your young cockerels should fetch you two or three times as much as if you sold them for eating.



This is the Style of House Adopted by the First Settlers in the West. Built a few years ago for Col. H. A. Mullins on his ranch, west of Winnipeg, by an old hand breed, who used to build them when he was a young man.

Modern Heating Systems

Hot Air, Hot Water and Steam

THE hot air furnace is simply a large stove encased in galvanized iron or brickwork. The air to be heated does not, of course, come in contact with the fire. It passes between the furnace proper and the surrounding casing, being warmed up by the heat which radiates from the walls of the fire-pot, etc. It frequently occurs in the case of improperly installed furnaces that smoke and fine ashes are noticed coming out of the registers, especially just after the fire has been lit or renewed. Unless the furnace is cracked or disjointed in some way, these do not, however, pass directly from within the furnace to the air which is to be distributed to the rooms. They are generally drawn in from the cellar to which they have escaped while the furnace door was open.

With the improvement in hot-air heating systems by which the fresh air is drawn in from the outside or returned through conduits leading from the first floor, this objection has been remedied to a considerable extent. If the cold air conduits are perfectly tight, no smoke or ash-laden air can enter. Many cold air boxes are constructed of wood, which cannot be made perfectly air-tight, and which, therefore, are sure to admit the cellar air together with any impurities it may contain.

Precautions in Construction

As the amount of air that can be heated is dependent upon the area of the radiating surface of the inner fire-pot and drum, various devices are resorted to to increase the radiating surface, such as introducing corrugations or directing the gases from the fire through additional pipes. To allow the fire to burn up quickly after it is lighted, a direct draft to the smoke pipe is generally provided which may be cut off by a check damper and diverted through the additional pipes after the fire has begun to burn briskly. In order to get the satisfactory draft at all times there are certain precautions that must be taken during construction. The flue of the chimney must be straight and of ample size. When a chimney is built with an offset, soot and dirt will collect, and this has the effect of decreasing the area of the flue. Provision must be made for an ash pit at the bottom of the flue. This forms a receptacle into which ashes and soot fall. Unless frequently cleaned out, these will soon accumulate until they choke up the end of the furnace pipe. No crevices should be left between the bricks.

The smoke pipe should be as short and direct as possible, and should rise continuously from the furnace to the connection with the chimney. Where a pipe dips down the draft is checked materially, as soon as the fire burns low, when there is not sufficient volume of heated gases to create the strong, upward current necessary to draw well.

Distribution of Heat

The tin pipes used for conveying the heat from the air chamber of the furnace to the registers in the rooms are important portions of the heating system. To prevent loss of heat by radiation, they are usually covered with non-conducting and non-inflammable asbestos paper. With all the care that can be taken, it rarely happens that all the rooms in a furnished house can be warmed equally under all conditions of wind. In a high wind the natural tendency of the air in the house is to move in the direction toward which the wind is blowing, carrying the warm currents of air more freely to those rooms on the lee side of the house. One way of counteracting this is to have any intakes that bring air from the outside of the house toward the direction of the prevailing wind, so that when the wind is blowing from this direction there is an increase in the force of the current through all the registers.

The higher a pipe extends the stronger will be the current of warm air through it. This is the reason why furnace pipes to the upper story are generally made smaller than those to the lower story.

It is usually found that registers in

the hall or at the foot of staircases are more apt to fail in their duty than others in the same story. This is because of the pressure against the registers of current of cold air from the door or down the staircase. A hall register should be placed beneath the staircase if possible, or in some position where it can be sheltered from the descending current, and also where the wind from the door will not blow directly upon it. Where a hall register has been badly located in this respect its efficiency may be increased by placing a table or other piece of furniture over it to divert the descending current.

Hot air will not flow freely through a register into a room which has no outlet, either in the shape of a fireplace, an open stove or a ventilating register. The better a house is built and the more tightly the windows fit, the more difficult it will be to heat such a room from a register. It often happens that nothing more than a provision to allow air to pass out of the room is required to sufficiently increase the amount of hot air entering it.

Hot Water and Steam Heating

Most boilers for house heating, both for steam and hot water, are made of cast-iron, in sections, so that by varying the number of sections the capacity of the boiler can be adapted to the circumstances of the case. The majority of the boilers that are commonly installed are covered with insulating material to prevent loss of heat. As water boils under normal atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 212 degrees, no steam can be formed or forced into the radiators at any lower temperature than this, and since low pressures are used, the temperature in the radiators cannot be materially increased until the safety valve is opened. The result is that the temperature of steam in a radiator can only be varied within very narrow limits. With hot water the temperature of the radiator can be varied widely. Larger radiators, however, are required for hot-water heating, as the working temperature is usually below that used with steam. The size of the radiator used in a room is governed by the amount of space to be heated. The advice of a competent architect should be secured in such an important matter in an expensive heating plant. When the plant is large enough to heat all the rooms properly, some of the rooms may fail to be heated owing to imperfect circulation in the pipes. Curves in pipes either downwards or upwards should be avoided. In the flow pipes the dip will result in a pocket of cold water accumulating, which interposes a barrier to the current. An upward bend soon fills with air from the bubbles carried along in the water and the current may be effectually stopped. Where a hot water radiator will not heat there is reason to suspect a stoppage of the flow from one of these two causes and the courses of pipe should be examined to ascertain whether a bend is responsible for the trouble.

It is sometimes advised to draw all the water out of a steam or hot water system at least once a year and refill with fresh water. There are several reasons against giving such advice. Fresh water contains carbonic acid and dissolved air which act upon iron, whereas water that has been heated, and is, therefore, free from dissolved gases does not do so. After the system has been once filled with reasonably pure water, and the water is heated, no further serious rusting will take place inside the pipes and the boiler. There is, of course, some loss from leakage or from evaporation in the expansion tank. Losses of this kind can be made up with fresh water, but the unnecessary addition of fresh water to a system should be avoided.

His Preference

"What do you think of our scheme for the Christmas decorations?" she enquired. "It is holly over laurel leaves."

"Very good," he replied, "but personally I should prefer mistletoe over yew."



THE HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

A Cheery, Healthful, Homelike Atmosphere

is helped by the happy home folk, the familiar surroundings—and moist, pure air. You cannot easily have the first two without the last. The air in every room should have the snap and vim of outdoor air. It must be supplied by a furnace with a capacity for heating the air instantly as it passes. Know these "HECLA" points.

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE POTS with a heating surface capacity three times greater than that of any other furnace.

THE INDEPENDENT GRATE BARS let you touch up the fire just where it needs it—an economical point.

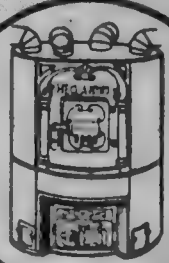
THE CAST-IRON COMBUSTION CHAMBER—designed to do its work thoroughly—saving coal and making heat. It cannot burn out, as steel chambers do.

These are only some of the ways in which a "HECLA" cuts down the coal bills. A big point is the ease of operation and care of the "HECLA"—a few minutes, morning and night, and you're through.

Prove these things by a visit to the house of a "HECLA" owner. He'll tell you.

Investigate our guaranteed plan for Heating Homes. You should have our book "Comfort and Health" in any case.

Clare Bros. Western, Limited
Dept. WINNIPEG



If you want particulars of the BEST PIPELESS FURNACE on the market, check the Coupon and mail it.

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CLARE BROS. WESTERN LTD., DEPT. E., WINNIPEG.

Send me particulars of ☐ Hecla Furnace, ☐ Pipeless Furnace.

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Paint Preserves Your Property

Use paint this year with a three-fold intention—to Preserve, to Protect and to Beautify your home. The present is peculiarly a time when resources must be conserved and for that reason it would be very bad business to allow your property to decay for lack of "a brush full of paint."

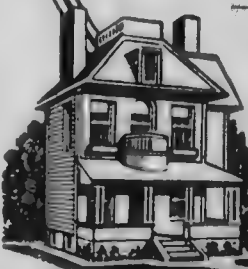
Stephens' HOUSE PAINT

is the ideal property-preservative; properly applied it will protect your house and make it good to look at—for many seasons.

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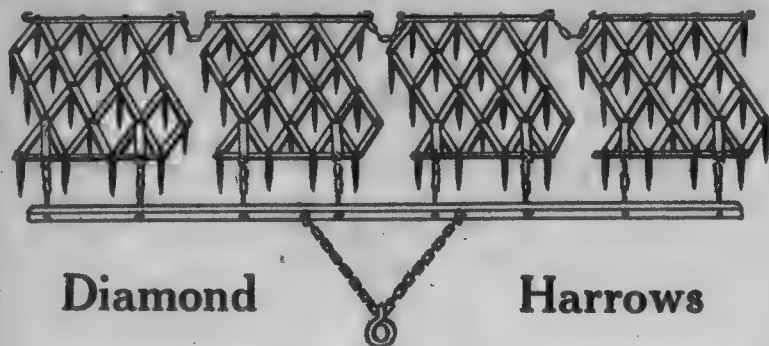
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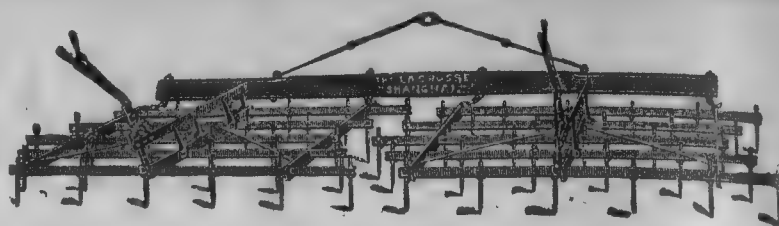
Highest prices ever heard of for Fisher and Martin—Express or Mail
Beef Hides 15 Rips 20 Calfskins 30



Diamond Harrows

All teeth bars are heavy channel high-carbon steel. The teeth are high-grade steel, extra long, and evenly shaped. The shoulders of these teeth have a good bearing surface and are arranged on the frame in such a way that no two teeth track, each tooth cutting a furrow of its own, which assures all land being worked. Each section has 20 teeth and can be supplied in three, four, five, and six sections. The five and six-section draw bars have pulley hitch.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
A-65.—Diamond Harrow, three sections, with eveners, 10 ft. Weight, 176 pounds.....	16.60	17.30	17.75
A-66.—Diamond Harrow, four sections, with eveners, 13 ft. 6 in. Weight, 233 pounds.....	22.00	22.95	23.50
A-67.—Diamond Harrow, five sections, with roller-hitch eveners, 17 ft. Weight, 310 pounds.....	28.35	29.60	30.35
A-68.—Diamond Harrow, six sections, with roller-hitch eveners, 20 ft. 6 in. Weight, 370 pounds.....	34.15	35.65	36.55
A-69.—Sections only, for Diamond harrow, half-inch teeth. Weight, 50 pounds.....	4.70	4.90	5.05



Channel Steel Five-Bar Lever Harrows

The steel-tooth holder fastens teeth firmly to the edge or flanges of "U" bar. This holder is so shaped as to keep the teeth in proper alignment. By simply loosening one end the teeth can be raised or lowered in holder or taken out and reversed, presenting new cutting edges. The teeth used in this harrow are of high-grade steel. A shoulder is formed at the top, which prevents teeth from being lost by slipping through the holder should they become loose when working in extremely rough ground.

Each section is fitted with a lever which operates the rocker arms on each bar, allowing the teeth to be set at the desired angle. The teeth in this harrow being extremely long, can be set by means of this lever to penetrate even in hard soil, or can be set for light penetration in loose soil.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
A-58.—Lever Harrow, two sections, 60 teeth with eveners, 10 ft. Weight, 203 pounds.....	23.10	23.95	24.40
A-59.—Lever Harrow, three sections, 90 teeth, with eveners, 15 ft. Weight, 322 pounds.....	35.20	36.50	37.30
A-60.—Lever Harrow, four sections, 120 teeth, with eveners, 20 ft. Weight, 440 pounds.....	47.75	49.50	50.60
A-61.—Sections only, for lever harrows, 30 teeth, 5 ft. Weight, 81 pounds.....	10.60	10.95	11.15

Seed Drills



The Only Drill Made With Automatic Power Lift and Power Pressure

The Only Successful Tractor Drill

Saves Time and Labor

Because it is the only drill that can be operated from the tractor and by the tractor operator. A pull of a cord, and the tractor will operate the power lift that raises discs quickly when coming out at end. Another pull when starting in will automatically force discs to any desired depth at which pressure levers are set. It is all handled by one man without stopping.

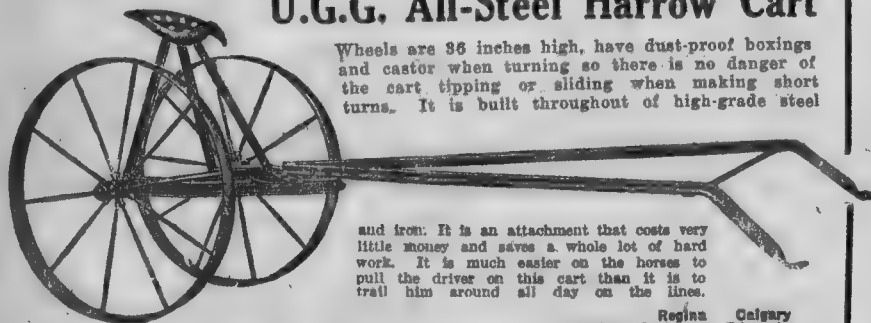
Hand levers are used only to adjust the gangs to the depth you desire to sow. When so adjusted, the trip lever operated by cord or hand automatically raises and lowers discs to desired depth without necessity of re-adjusting. These drills are so built that they can, in a moment's time, be converted from power-lift to hand-lift if desired.

F.O.B. Prices for U.G.G. La Crosse Seed Drills

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
Prices f.o.b. Shipping Stations			
A-76.—18-Shoe Drill, with four-horse hitch, wood wheels, four-inch tires. Weight, 1,274 pounds.....	170.50	176.00	179.40
A-77.—20-Shoe Drill, with four-horse hitch, wood wheels, four-inch tires. Weight, 1,358 pounds.....	187.30	193.20	196.80
A-80.—18 Single-Disc Drill, with four-horse hitch, wood wheels, four-inch tires. Weight, 1,418 pounds.....	178.50	184.65	188.45
A-81.—20 Single-Disc Drill, with four-horse hitch, wood wheels, four-inch tires. Weight, 1,518 pounds.....	196.20	202.75	206.85
A-84.—18 Double-Disc Drill, with four-horse hitch, wood wheels, four-inch tires. Weight, 1,421 pounds.....	198.55	204.70	208.50
A-85.—20 Double-Disc Drill, with four-horse hitch, wood wheels, four-inch tires. Weight, 1,521 pounds.....	217.75	224.35	228.40

Can also be supplied in 16 and 22-run, and with press wheel and grass seed attachments for all sizes.

U.G.G. All-Steel Harrow Cart

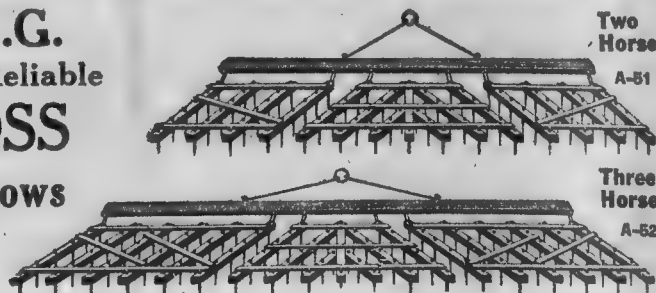


Wheels are 36 inches high, have dust-proof boxings and castor when turning so there is no danger of the cart tipping or sliding when making short turns. It is built throughout of high-grade steel

and iron. It is an attachment that costs very little money and saves a whole lot of hard work. It is much easier on the horses to pull the driver on this cart than it is to trail him around all day on the lines.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
A-74.—Harrow Cart. Weight, 96 pounds.....	15.95	16.35	16.65

U.G.G. Old Reliable BOSS Harrows



Tooth bars are of selected white oak, 1 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. The holes for the teeth in the bars are mortised the shape of teeth. This not only guards against possibility of splitting the bars when driving the teeth, but ensures all teeth being uniform in set, with cutting edge forward. All bars are riveted with two rivets to each tooth, which prevents loosening.

	Winnipeg	Regina Saskatoon	Calgary Edmonton
A-51.—Boss Harrow, three sections, 78 teeth, with eveners 13-ft. cut. Weight, 178 pounds.....	14.70	15.40	15.85
A-52.—Boss Harrow, three sections, 102 teeth, with eveners, 16 1/2-ft. cut. Weight, 251 pounds.....	20.45	21.50	22.20
A-53.—Boss Harrow, five sections, 150 teeth, with roller-hitch eveners, 23 1/2-ft. cut. Weight 381 pounds.....	31.10	32.60	33.60
A-54.—Section for Boss Harrow, not including eveners, per tooth.....	164	17	174

NOTE.—When ordering sections, state whether for RIGHT or LEFT.

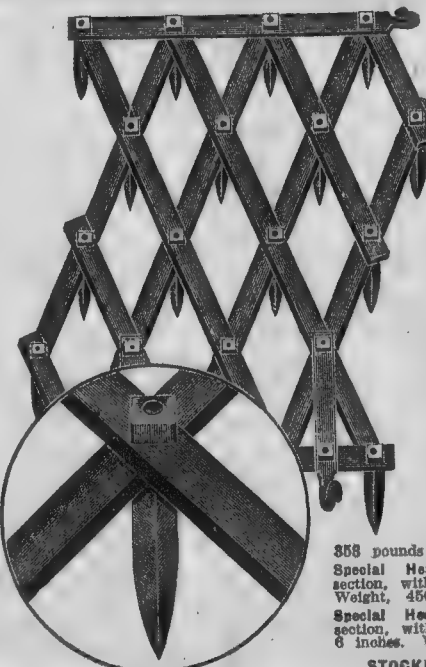
SPECIAL ENGINE HARROW

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TRACTOR WORK

Practically indestructible. Has half-inch Channel-Steel Bars, and High-Carbon 3-inch Steel Teeth.

These Sections Weigh 80 lbs. Each.

A most practical and economical harrow for maintaining roads, or for finishing newly-made roads. Packs the soil and fills the holes, making a perfect finish. Fills a long-felt want in preparing a seed bed where the soil is hard, rocky, and filled with scrub. Will stand all kinds of abuse. Teeth guaranteed not to bend.



	Winnipeg	Regina
Special Heavy Diamond Harrow, three-section, with eveners, 10 ft. Weight, 266 pounds.....	23.25	24.50
Special Heavy Diamond Harrow, four-section, with eveners, 13 ft. 6 in. Weight, 358 pounds.....	30.85	32.55
Special Heavy Diamond Harrow, five-section, with Roller-hitch eveners, 17 ft. Weight, 450 pounds.....	39.75	41.95
Special Heavy Diamond Harrow, six-section, with Roller-hitch eveners, 20 ft. 6 inches. Weight, 550 pounds.....	47.50	50.10

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For Quick Service order from U.G.G. Branch nearest to you

Parliament Has Heard It!

*First Reading of Farmers' Platform in House of Commons is mark of progress---Business and Labor are interested---
Special Privilege is active*

PARLIAMENT has heard the Farmers' Platform!

The House of Commons listened with attention the other day as a Western member read the whole document through. The members knew it was an important occasion, for it marked the progress the Platform is making throughout the country.

Their attention to it meant "Here is something that must be considered."

It is the same all over the country. Business and Labor read and discuss the Platform, and you will hear about it in the cities as well as on the farm.

It means that the Organized Farmer has been recognized as he stepped out boldly into Dominion affairs. Still better, he has been welcomed, for there were thousands of men and women longing for a change in political methods who did not know where that change was to come from until the Farmers announced their Platform.

In Provincial matters the Farmer had already made a place for himself. He is now expected to attend to the business of being a good citizen in the Provinces. The Legislatures listen to him as he asks for changes in laws, even when they are not laws, about farming.

But Dominion affairs were different. The farmer was expected to be very respectful when he went to Ottawa to present petitions. While they did listen to him on the grain trade, and passed



the Canada Grain Act, they got so used to his complaints of tariff oppression that they must have thought such complaints were only a habit.

It was not good enough. "Time for a change," said the Organized Farmer, as he set himself to draw up a Platform instead of a petition.

The rest of the country did not at first realize what had happened. When they first heard of the Farmers' Platform they thought it was a new statement of grievances. When they read it they discovered it was a statement of a new National Policy. Then things began to happen.

A number of politicians decided they would have to take the farmer seriously.

The farmer and his friends began to discover each other.

And a new Association was formed.

This was an Association formed by the special interests protected by the tariff for a fight to continue their strangle hold on Canada. They raised money by the hundreds of thousands for their advertising campaign, to pay their experts and their great staff of special employees all engaged in fighting the farmer. A regular system of assessment was begun on all members, so much a year for each employee. Report has it that a fund of a million and a quarter dollars has been raised to educate Canada to the blessing of a tariff. Whatever the amount of money it is being spent so freely that there must be lots of it in sight. (But after all who would not be willing to spend millions in defence of such special privilege as the tariff? It is worth all it costs to those who profit.)

That enormous expenditure has one interest for the farmer. It

shows that he has got them worrying.

More important yet, thousands of persons all over the country discovered their agreement with the farmers. The Farmers' Platform appealed to them as the finest statement of political principles published for many years in Canada. They found that the Platform was no narrow claim of farmers for special treatment, but the statement of a program in which other good citizens could join.

As a result of the Platform, outside the Farmers' Movement, as well as inside, it begins to be recognized that there is more hope in the movement than anywhere else in Canada for a better and purer political life.

It is up to the Farmer

That recognition means responsibility.

The Farmer has taken the lead and his friends tell him they will support him. There will be more friends yet, more friends every day as it is recognized that the farmer means to "make good."

It is "up to the farmer" now. To justify the support he gets outside the ranks of farmers he must see that the whole strength of the farmers is put into the Movement now. He must organize as never before.

The farmer is challenged by the faith that his friends show in him and the efforts of his opponents to defeat him. If he justifies the faith that is in his friends and the fear that is in his opponents, you are going to hear of the Farmers' Platform in Parliament again before long.

There is just one way to answer the challenge and that is—**ORGANIZE!**



This is the fourth of a series of articles on the Farmers' Movement, published by United Grain Growers Limited

HAVE YOU A COPY OF THE FARMERS' PLATFORM? IF NOT, PLEASE WRITE FOR ONE

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Continued from page 3

lines as in their judgment will be most effective in securing the election to parliament of members;

"And further, that an earnest effort be made to secure the co-operation of supporters of the principles of our platform, outside of our organizations, in the election of such members."

Tariff Reduction Demanded

The following resolution was passed, and the secretary was instructed to send it by telegraph to the Dominion government:

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture here assembled, urges the Dominion government during the present session of parliament, to incorporate in its financial proposals for the rehabilitation of Canada, following the expenditure of the economic power of the country during the war, provision for the removal of the seven-and-a-half per cent. war tax, and a substantial reduction in the present protective tariff as set forth in the Farmers' Platform, believing that no fiscal policy of reconstruction will be complete which does not seriously and specifically aim at adjusting the unfair burden of taxation upon the consuming and producing classes of Canada, developed out of the existing system of raising federal revenue by indirect taxation."

In addition, the council passed the following resolution:

"That in view of the importance of immediate action being taken by the Dominion government to make substantial reductions in the existing tariff, along lines laid down in the Farmers' National Platform, and having in mind the tendency of past governments to shelve definite action in matters of this kind by referring their consideration to commissions of one kind and another;

"Be it resolved that this council is unalterably opposed to any action being taken by the Dominion government the effect of which will be to enable the government to postpone action indefinitely in this matter in which we believe the government should be prepared to take immediate action and to assume full responsibility therefor."

The Railways and Daylight Saving

In regard to the action of the railways in advancing their time tables one hour, the council declared itself as follows:

"Whereas the parliament of Canada, representing the people of Canada as a whole, including those resident in both urban and the rural municipalities had given official expression to the overwhelming objection of the people of Canada to the re-enactment of Daylight Saving regulations;

"And whereas the action of the Railway War Board in ignoring the resolution of parliament by requiring the railway companies of Canada to advance their time tables one hour to agree with the time tables of United States roads in effect, constitutes a defiance of the expressed wish of parliament and of the majority of the people of Canada, and has created great confusion throughout the Dominion, and virtually compelled many municipalities to adopt Daylight Saving regulations to the great inconvenience and disadvantage of other classes in the community;

"Be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture in session today, on behalf of the organized farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, numbering more than 100,000 members, desire to enter the strongest possible protest against allowing the railways of Canada to thus set at naught the expressed desire of the parliament and people of Canada, and would urge upon our representatives in parliament the necessity for taking immediate action to have the government of Canada take such steps as may be required if necessary, to compel the Railway War Board to rescind its order and thereby ensure the railways of Canada being operated in this matter in accordance with the declared desires of the great majority of the people of Canada."

Express Rates

In regard to the pending demand of the express companies to be allowed to increase their rates, the following resolution was passed:

"We, the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in annual meeting assembled, having followed closely the evidence submitted by the express

companies in support of the application for permission to increase express rates, which evidence entirely failed to substantiate the fact that there was any real need on the part of the express companies for the increased revenue, desire to reiterate our unaltered opposition to the proposed increase. In our opinion a great injustice would be perpetrated upon the Canadian people by the fixation of rates based upon present cost of operation of these carrying companies, and the further needed settlement on our farm lands by returned soldiers and agricultural immigrants, would be discouraged."

Terminal Overages and Tariff

In regard to this whole matter, the council passed the following resolution:

"Not having had access to the Government Audit of Terminal Elevators, and, consequently, not knowing that the terminal elevator earnings have been excessive, the Canadian Council of Agriculture cannot state specifically what in their opinion would be the best adjustment of the terminal overage and tariff question."

"The council, however, recommends that in order to remove any incentive for excess overages, no terminal elevator should be allowed to retain any overage above one-quarter of one per cent. of the gross amount of each kind of grain handled through the elevator, and that the Dominion government should take any overage above this amount, the revenue therefrom to be applied to the elimination of inward grain inspection and weighing charges, and the creation of a fund that would be used for payment to the elevators of part of the terminal tariff charges in order to reduce such charges to the farmer."

"Further, the council is emphatically of the opinion that if the revenue of terminal elevators, after the above provision is made, is excessive, that the elevator or storage charges should be reduced so that the shippers of grain may benefit."

Grain Act Amendments

The council considered carefully the proposed amendments to the Grain Act desired by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and also other questions arising in connection with the Grain Act. The conclusions arrived at may be summarized as follows: The council reaffirmed its former position in regard to the manner of appointment of the Board of Grain Appeals of Canada, declared again that it should be located at Winnipeg, declared also in favor of a duplicate system of samples, as at Minneapolis. The proposal that truck buyers' purchase notes should be in triplicate was regarded as not likely to serve effectively the purpose in view, namely, to protecting the seller. Strong ground was taken in regard to the account ability of employees of corporations violating the provisions of the Act. It was decided that the Board of Grain Commissioners be urged to place the dockage of rye upon the same basis as that of wheat, and a resolution was also passed requesting the grading of durum wheat on the same system as is in operation in the United States. This change would particularly affect southern Manitoba, where durum is very generally grown.

A resolution was passed, asking that the Dominion government make public the recent audit of the accounts of the terminal elevators.

Officers Re-elected

In the election of officers, the whole executive was re-elected, as follows: President, H. W. Wood, Alberta; vice-president, B. McKenzie, secretary, Norman P. Lambert; committee, Peter Wright, Myrtle, Man.; J. A. Maharg M.P., Saskatchewan; and G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg.

The council listened to an address by D. B. Harkness, secretary of the Social Service Council for Manitoba, who presented the report of the Dominion body of which the Canadian Council of Agriculture is a member.

The council discussed the question of legislation to check speculation in grain, and passed a resolution, asking R. C. Henders, M.P., to introduce in the Dominion house the bill introduced in the Manitoba legislature, at its recent session, by W. R. Wood, but not proceeded with on the ground that such legislation would be beyond the powers of the

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province, as defined by the British North America Act. The resolution also calls upon the other Western members of parliament to support the bill when it is introduced by Mr. Henders.

The Livestock Industry

A resolution was passed that the president of the council appoint a committee to investigate conditions surrounding the livestock industry, and report to the council when occasion warrants; and further, that this committee or committees be further empowered, when so instructed by the executive, to act with the Livestock Associations of the several provinces.

The Weyburn-Lethbridge Line

The council passed the following resolution, in connection with which there were strong expressions regarding the need of the railway construction in question:—

"That the Dominion government be urged to take immediate action in having the railway line completed between Weyburn and Lethbridge, on the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R., in order that distressful conditions amongst settlers in the north-western part of Saskatchewan and the south-eastern part of Alberta be relieved, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Ottawa."

Dominion-wide Prohibition

A memorial, presented by the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, in favor of Dominion-wide prohibition, was endorsed by the Council of Agriculture.

Before the council adjourned, the Ontario members in attendance again extended a cordial invitation to the Council to hold its next meeting in Toronto or Ottawa.

Interprovincial Council of Farm Women Meet

FOR the first time in the history of the organization the meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which were held in Winnipeg, the first three days in April, were attended by the members of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women. The Interprovincial Council was called to meet in Winnipeg at the same time, so that on the discussions on political action, the two councils might meet in joint session. The recommendation of the Interprovincial Council, that they be given representation on the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was discussed in joint session. J. B. Musselman gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of the Council of Agriculture he would introduce an amendment to the constitution, providing for representation from the Women's Sections.

On Thursday morning, the Interprovincial Council met in separate session for the conduct of its own business. There were present: Mrs. John McNaughtan, president of the council, from Saskatchewan; Mrs. Walter Parhly, vice-president of the council, from Alberta; Mrs. J. S. Wood, from Manitoba; Miss Mary P. McCallum, from The Grain Growers' Guide; and Miss Mabel Finch, secretary of the council. The meetings lasted until Saturday evening, and were of a highly instructive nature. The agenda was long and comprehensive, and at time of going to press, the business was about half concluded. It included the work and resolutions of the National Council, in preparation for the annual meeting in June, in Regina; the Interprovincial Council's policy regarding immigration, especially of young girls for domestic work in farm homes; young people's work; the work and scope of the various committees; and consideration of a publicity campaign through the Interprovincial Council. Miss McCallum was named as a member of the publicity committee of the Council of Agriculture, and it was decided that the publicity campaign for the Interprovincial Council should be carried on through the Council of Agriculture.

An invaluable investigation into the campaign of the various transportation companies, to stimulate immigration to this country, was made by a committee of the Interprovincial Council. Hon. J. A. Calder was communicated with, and a number of resolutions were passed. This whole report and discussion will be dealt with in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Council interviewed Miss Helen Davison, Girl's Work secretary of the Y.W.C.A. Miss Davison reviewed the work of the Canadian Girls in Training movement, and a very definite basis for co-operation in the work among girls was reached between the council and Miss Davison. The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. are putting on a joint campaign to raise funds for extension work. The sum of \$175,000 is to be spent in extension work in rural and village districts of Canada. It is proposed to engage six secretaries to assist Miss Davison. These secretaries will be at the disposal of all co-operative organizations. It was decided to circulate all locals regarding young people's work, to ascertain what is being done, and to discover how the individual locals can best assist. It was further decided to prepare a handbook for the use of locals, in adapting the text book of the Canadian Girls in Training to the more immediate needs of the girls in rural communities. A complete report will be given next week.

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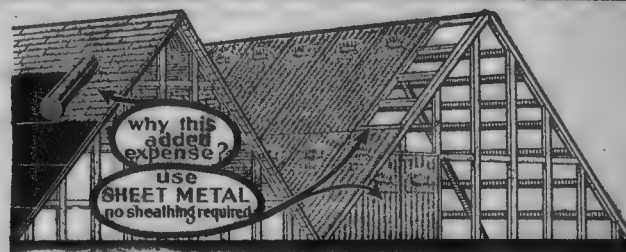
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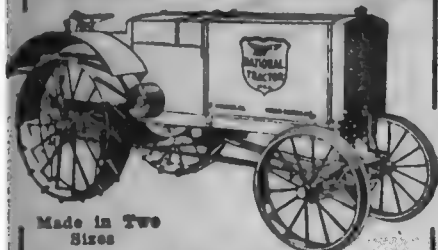
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Hatching More Chicks

How to Get and Preserve Fertility in Hatching Eggs and Manage the Incubator—By E. A. Lloyd

WHEN a fertile egg is laid, the germ in it has incubated for some hours in the oviduct of the hen. If the egg is gathered at once and cooled gradually to a temperature, ranging from 40 to 45 degrees and kept that cool, the development of the germ will cease and have a chance to grow when real hatching begins. If the egg is kept in too dry an atmosphere the albumen becomes too thick for the growing chick to assimilate. If the eggs that are being kept for hatching are not turned daily the germ often becomes stuck to the shell. There are a good many other things to be added in the successful care of the egg for hatching. The complete list of commandments would run thus: Get clean eggs, keep them clean, gather often, cool properly and keep them cool, keep in a fairly moist place, turn them at least daily, and do not keep longer than two weeks. The climate of the West is such as to require a double dose of the above precautions.

Feeding for Fertility

It has been found that rations for maximum egg production will not produce maximum fertility. A fertility ration should contain more good, hard, sound, clean wheat, corn, oats and barley in its make up, with less light mashes and no sloppy food of any kind. Where milk is available, feed it moderately, sweet or sour and cut down on beef scrap. Assist digestion by addition of charcoal and use a little bran all the time. Lots of grit and bone should be always available.

Trial Hatching Tests

Fertility is more or less inherited. Some hens lay a low percentage of fertile eggs, some medium, and some lay practically all fertile eggs mated with the same sire. Much discouragement may be saved by making small test hatches with hens or in incubators (by which you may test your incubator at the same time). By marking eggs

eggs may be started in incubators and finished with hens. Many people make a success of this, and the difficulties of artificial brooding are overcome. Special expensive settings should be given to hens. We haven't space to treat of the management of the hen, but by all means use a system after killing the lice on her.

Managing the Incubator

The trial hatch should have taught the operator the behaviour of the machine and its exact regulation. All incubator firms issue a string of directions with their machines which, must be followed for the most part. We assume that the machine is thoroughly clean and disinfected in the beginning, to avoid the constant danger of vermin and infection. Our climate out here is very dry and it has been found that the atmosphere moisture is not sufficient to prevent too rapid evaporation of the white of the egg, which in turn causes the growing germ to stick to the side of the egg and die. If the incubator is placed in a moist cellar the degree of moisture in the interior of the machine will be safe, but if in an ordinary room or even an ordinary cellar extra moisture needs to be provided in spite of the printed directions to the contrary. These directions were evolved for a more humid climate than ours. The operator can easily make certain on these points by the use of the wick thermometer or hygrometer, as he chooses. Either of these instruments may be purchased from poultry supply houses. The former instrument measures moisture by rate of evaporation of water by a wick on the bulb of a thermometer. A reading of about 88 degrees is ideal for hatching. A hygrometer measures moisture direct, and should read 55 to 60 with the latter reading nearer the ideal. Moisture may be provided by a wet sand bath in the bottom of the machine, by water pans, or by wick pans in which ordinary sacking cut over the shape of the pans extending just over the edge of ordinary pie pans. They give off moisture into the incubator from the pans by their edges which act like a big wick in carrying oil. A block or stone in the centre of the pan under the sacking, raised up above the water, allows for a current of air to circulate and facilitate the evaporation.

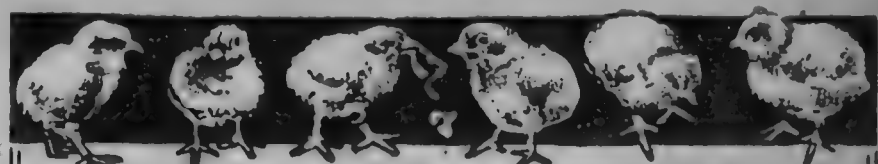
Turning and Testing

Unless the eggs are turned regularly two or three times a day, the germ grows to the upper side of the shell, sticks and dies. By removing a few eggs from the centre and rolling others inward with the palms of the hand, satisfactory turning is accomplished. Always do it in the same way. Be sure that the hands are free from oil or any dirt that might adhere to the shell or diffuse through the shell and kill the germ or clog up the pores and suffocate the germ that is always needing oxygen for its growth as it gives off carbon dioxide. The lamp wick should be trimmed and the lamp cleaned after turning the eggs.

Cooling the eggs is not necessary for the sake of cooling; it simply supplies more oxygen to the embryo to promote greater growth. A properly ventilated machine should provide sufficient oxygen in its fresh air. It is customary to cool, however, once a day, in the morning until eggs feel just cool to the eyelid.

There are a good many reasons for testing eggs at the seventh day. First, the clear or infertile eggs may be detected, removed and hard-boiled for chicks. If removed on the fourth day they are good for cooking purposes. Second, the weak or dead germs may be spotted and the rest of the hatch saved from the poisonous gases.

At seven days the embryo should be fairly clear, and red veins should be seen radiating out in all directions and should hold their positions, as egg is rotated. If the germ is dull gray, contents of egg watery, or a dark streak is stuck to one side of the shell, remove the egg. On the fourteenth the growing mass will appear more solid and dark, and will only occupy a little more than one-half of the space. Remove any eggs with undeveloped germs, "splochy" ones, any with broken masses or "stales."



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recommend the breeders advertising in this space to those who require high-class eggs. Square dealing is what the association stands for, and any infraction reported to the secretary will be investigated, and as we are not only members of the Manitoba Poultry Breeders' Association, but also the American Poultry Association, the breeder in the wrong must make good, or suffer the consequences.

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Hatching Facts. Our Buff Orpington hatching eggs produce biggest hatches, strongest chicks, large, beautiful golden buff birds that bring best market prices, layers that fill the basket. Our poultry excel for quality and laying. Setting of 15, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.—J. VALLANCE ANDERSON, 489 Graft Street, Winnipeg.

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Darling M. C. White Leghorns won 18 Firsts, 10 Special Prizes, 4 Silver Cups, at Fort William, Winnipeg, and Brandon Shows this year. Eggs for hatching from four pens, \$5.00 \$3.00 and \$2.50 per 15 eggs. A few good Cockerels left from \$4.00 up.—J. DAVIES, 50 Matheson Ave., Winnipeg.

McCullough's High-class Exhibition White Wyandottes. Big winners Winnipeg and Brandon Shows, 1918. Eggs, \$3.00 for 15. Fertility strong, open range for birds.—M. G. McCULLOUGH, Teulon, Man.

Buff Orpingtons.—Single-comb Brown and Black Leghorns, Eggs and Prize Stock for sale \$5.00 a setting. Prize winners at Winnipeg.—G. J. FORTIER, 650 Cambridge Street, Winnipeg.

O'Dell Buff Orpingtons for Show and Utility. No. 1 Pen includes Second and Sixth Prize Mena, Winnipeg, First and Third, East Kildonan; four other grand females, and Imported Cockerel. No. 2 Pen, Females from Cook's, \$20 settings, and a high class Cockerel. No. 3 Pen, Pure-blood Females and a splendid Male Bird. Prices: \$7.00, \$5.00, \$3.00 per 15 eggs.—A. MACKIDD, 28 Smithfield Avenue, Winnipeg.

Eggs for Hatching from Exhibition Langshans and Houdans. I can supply eggs from each kind of birds that have won in the Show Pen and a good strain of layers, at \$5.00 and \$3.00 a setting.—G. MAYNE, Neepawa, Man.

Buff Orpingtons.—When you decide to spend a few more dollars than you did last time to get some of the best you write M. Arthur (checklist winners at the big shows of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Minnesota for the last ten years. Three pens for 1918 Eggs, \$5.00 \$10.00 and \$15.00 per 15. Unsatisfactory hatches replaced at half price—you are the judges. Postal for list of pens and breeding pens.—F. J. G. McARTHUR, 1330 Walsley Avenue, Winnipeg.

Wyandottes. We are now offering a limited number of settings from our pens of Columbian, and also White Wyandottes, containing winners at Winnipeg and Saskatoon, at \$5.00 per 15. Fertility guaranteed.—GRAINGER FENTON, Strathcona, Sask.

"Gold Dust" Buff Leghorns won best display at Winnipeg Show—Every bird under ribbons Highest Honors at Brandon Show. Eggs, \$3.50 per 15. Heavy winter-laying strains, bred for winter eggs, \$2.00 per 15.—LEN M. MORLEY, 793 William Avenue, Winnipeg.

High class Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for Hatching. I am now offering a limited number of settings from our pens of regular and three Special Prizes at Winnipeg this year, nearly as many as all competitors combined, all Firsts and Two Specials at Neepawa, Man. Unable to show at Brandon on account of sickness. Write for circular and mailing list for 1919. Trap nested and leg band number marked.—G. F. NEWTON, The Barred Rock Man, 623 Young Street, Winnipeg.

Five Prizes on Five Entries at Winnipeg Band for my mating list. Ten breeds.—HORACE WARDE, Sledley, Sask.

30 VARIETIES

I am offering only a few settings from each pen of my 30 varieties of Poultry. These pens include the winners at Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg (one quality only)—the best price—\$5.00 for 15 eggs from any variety. Breeder of English Bull Dogs, Pheasants and Canaries.

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- 1st, 2nd, 3rd—Light Pullet.
- 1st—Light Pen.
- 1st—Dark Cockerel.
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd—Dark Pullet.
- 1st—Dark Pen.

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and testing on the seventh day, you may find that nearly all eggs are infertile, in which case the male bird is probably at fault, while if different hens produce widely varying results from very good to very bad, the sterile hens may be detected and dismissed from the breeding pens. By setting eggs from high fertility hens, much higher per cent. hatches for the rest of the season may be obtained and may mean the difference between success and failure.

If you have vigor in your flock, and now have good-shelled, uniform eggs, the most difficult part is over. Hatching is merely a routine thing, while the management of the breeding pen to get strong germs is the work of the master poultryman. Given germs with the "kick" in them, incubating them is comparatively easy.

Methods of Incubation

The farm poultry man or woman will probably find that hens and incubators will need to supplement each other to a great extent to get chicks early enough and in sufficient numbers. Often the

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Calgary Spring Horse Show

WHILE the Spring Horse Show, held at Calgary, from March 25 to 28, was, on the whole, a very creditable exhibition of horseflesh, it has to be admitted, however, that there have been many superior gatherings of a similar nature in previous years, both in point of numbers, and also in quality of animals exhibited. The foothills city has always carried a high reputation for the excellence of its horse shows, and, but for a few adverse circumstances, doubtless the 1918 show would have been no exception to the rule. It was through no fault of its energetic and popular manager, E. L. Richardson, who always has the most hearty co-operation of both city and country in the carrying through of any movement connected with the livestock industry, but to a series of circumstances, over which neither he, nor anyone else, had the least control.

First, the major portion of the province is feeling the effect of the light crop of last year, and feed is both scarce and expensive; second, the "flu" is still very prevalent in country districts, and many entries were cancelled on that account alone; third, a general dullness of trade in horses seems to have been more or less apprehended, and although this state of affairs does not actually exist, many good horses having changed hands at this show, still breeders hesitated fitting and feeding their stock, and going to any expense in bringing them out. But when any province can put on exhibition a string of high-class geldings, such as was seen at Calgary, and which for general excellence has never been surpassed at any western exhibition in the past, it need have nothing to worry about as to finding a ready market for its horses. Taken from a commercial viewpoint, the Calgary exhibition was very successful, even if it was the importers who benefited rather than the smaller breeder, although, notwithstanding, a few of the smaller men made some good sales, but the Calgary Spring Show of 1919 was for the most part an importers' exhibition and a very fair one at that. The foregoing remarks apply more particularly to the heavy horse section, the light horse show was a very good one, and at times the enthusiasm around the ring-side reminded one of the splendid light horse shows held here in pre-war days.

Suggestions for the Future

Another problem which doubtless must be exercising the minds of our fair managers, is that of attendance, and to city people, who, as a rule, are not to a great extent interested in the various points of good horseflesh, the time occupied in judging a heavy class of horses must doubtless seem long, and the intermissions between classes, sometimes longer still, and for their benefit as well as the financial success of the show itself, some attractions of a lighter vein may have to be introduced into our winter and spring shows, for "the benefit of the crowd."

For the past couple of years, the Horse Show, and the annual Calgary Bull Sale have been held on separate weeks. Next year, both events will probably take place during the same week and this change will doubtless help in a large measure to ensure a better attendance, both from city and outside points, than has been the case during these two years. The judges, this year were, for Clydesdales, Shire and Heavy Draft Horses: Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man; Percherons and Belgians: Prof. A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Light Horses: E. B. Clancy, Guelph, Ont., and W. F. Lowen, Edmonton.

The judging was thoroughly well done in every section and class, and there were no complaints worth mentioning.

Clydesdales

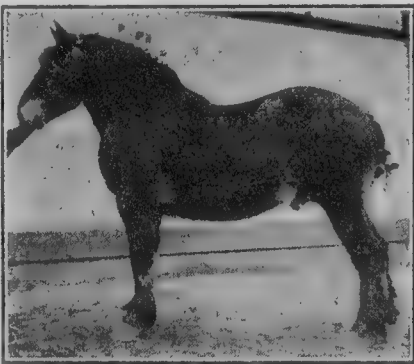
Much as we regret to record the fact, the Clydesdale show, at Calgary, this year, fell far below former standards. There were a number of really good animals in every class, the male classes were better filled, and the ani-

Splendid Light Horse Show—Falling Off in Clydesdale Entries—Good Display of Percherons and Belgians—Unfavorable Weather—Moderate Attendance

males better fitted than the female classes, but there were none of the well-known names of the high-class horses which one is accustomed to find here being passed from lip to lip along an interested and keenly-critical ringside.

Exhibitors

The Exhibitors were: Thomas Cronie, Calgary; Percy Harradence, Calgary; C. H. Richardson, Bowden; John Laing, Blackfalds; W. S. McKinnon, Olds; Massie Bros.,



Lord Wilson, First Prize Two-year-old Belgian. Weight, 1,850 pounds. Sold to P. D. Bowlen, Bar C Ranch, Cochrane.

Midnapore; McKay Bros., Carmangay; S. Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask.; T. McMillan, Okotoks, Alta.; John Prowse, Cluny, Alta.; J. A. W. Fraser, Pirniz Creek; Alex. Morton, Daltroy; J. W. Durno, Calgary; A. Webster, Lacombe; A. L. Dollar, High River; Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail; Robt. Brown, Melba; Andrew Baird, Olds; Alex. Ingram, Calgary; Dan Fraser, Midnapore; E. J. Whelen, Calgary; P. Burns and Co., Calgary; and a few others.

Stallions

The aged class was a fairly uniform one. McKay Bros. came first with Baron Rozelle, a horse which Vanstone and Rogers imported a few years ago. This horse moved well, he has lots of size and a great deal of masculinity, but is beginning to show the marks of wear, and although there was not much to choose between him and Haggerty's Magic Stamp, which was placed second, either in movement, substance or underpinning, the first horse carried fully the best back. Third went to Harradence, on Scottish Crown, a very pleasingly-fashioned horse, but not so good a mover as the horses above him. Laing got fourth with Scotland's Major, which moved well, but lacked somewhat in condition. Fifth to Cronie, on Bonnie Kendal, a horse which if in his present owner's hands a little longer, with care and fitting will take a lot of beating. If this horse had been in good shape he would have stood much higher. His underpinning is well put together, he carries lots of bone, good flexible hocks, the right kind of springy pastern, and uses all to advantage.

In the four-year-olds, Prowse won with Nonpareil Lad, by Craigie Blend, Imp. This horse has improved since last year, although he was hardly so good in the hocks as one would like to see, still he has the right sort of legs, ankles and feet. Tom McMillan, on Balgrogan Gem, was second, with a smaller but very serviceable horse.

Three-year-olds were a very fine class. Dollar, on Scotland's Cross, had a fairly easy win on a beautifully-moving animal, showing splendid muscular development, and a horse which will with ordinary luck make a name for himself in a year or two. If one were inclined to criticize Judge McKirdy's findings at all, although a judge has usually some very good reason, not fully apparent to the ordinary critic, it might be argued in favor of this horse, that he

should have gone to championship honors. However, he carries all the hall marks of a Scallock, a good, tight colt with good underpinning and right action. Third to Durno, on Blacon Count, good at the ground, only lacking a little size. Fourth to Morton, on Tilbury Marcus. Fifth to Laing, on Rich Prince, a thick, well-made, blocky horse; and sixth to Fraser on Concrete, a fairly good colt, but very poorly handled.

Two-year-olds.—First, McKinnon, on Dunure Patrick, a well-developed horse, with an almost perfect stride; second, Cronie, on Marquis of May, an attractive brown colt, with fair timber, but he does go very straight in front; third, McMillan, on Influence; fourth, Baird, on Gay Hugo; and fifth, Brown on King Chester.

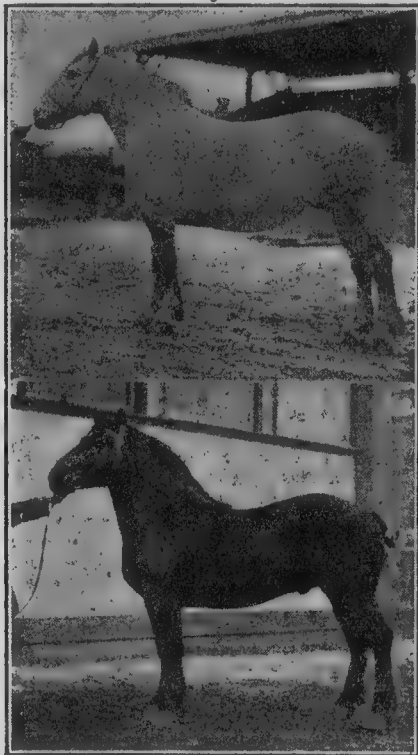
Yearlings.—Webster was first on Dunure Lookout, and Prowse second on Nonpareil A1. The first colt is a dressy youngster with a good deal of style. The second possesses a lot of the Clydesdale characteristics one looks for, and there was not much between them; the third, Calgary Security, belonging to Ingram, possessed a fair front and good attractive legs and feet.

Championships, open and grand.—Baron Rozelle; reserve, Scotland's Cross, Canadian-bred championship, Magic Stamp; reserve, Nonpareil Lad.

Females

The females as already intimated, were not of the same standard as the males, although there were a few good animals in each class.

Webster, on the roomy imported Nettle of Penkiln, annexed the red ribbon in the aged class. This fine specimen of a Clydesdale brood mare was brought out in good



Grand Champion Percherons at Calgary. Upper: Crescent, Grand Champion Mare, owned by Layzell and Parr, Calgary. Lower: Private, Grand Champion Stallion, owned by John A. Grant, Black Diamond, Alta.

shape. She moves well, is level on top, very attractive in front, and is well furnished with sound, strong underpinning. The second mare, Solway Girl, owned by the

same exhibitor, is sired by Royal Times, a horse imported by Alex. Galbraith, and she also possesses good ground foundation with particularly nice hocks of the correct pattern, while quality is stamped all over her. McKinnon's Flash Rosary, in third place, has a fine outlook to her, she has a dressy appearance, aided by a good front and top although she might move a little better in front. Fourth to Brown's Madam Melba, another good mare, a fair mover, only she was very indifferently exhibited, which rather spoiled her chances for a higher place.

Three-year-olds.—McKinnon first with Gartley Girl, possessing fine sloping shoulders and no lack of quality. Prowse, second, with Nonpareil Model, a very sweet filly, but just seemingly a little bit off color, although with careful treatment a future winner.

In the two-year-olds, Webster's Dunure Belle, a promising filly, was first; Fraser, on Lady Lovat, second and Rawlinson, on Blythe Lady, third; the latter a fine-boned, attractive youngster, but in poor condition.

Yearlings.—First, McMillan, on Beautiful Girl, with beautiful ground work; second, Whelen, on Queen Lulu.

Championships, open and grand.—Nettle of Penkiln; reserve, Gartley Girl, Canadian-bred championship, Gartley Girl; reserve, Nonpareil Model.

Percherons

One of the best Percheron exhibits of recent years was this year seen at Calgary, although the stallion classes again far out-stripped the females, both in numbers and quality. The feature of the show of this favorite breed was the strength of its three-year-old stallion class; probably never before in any show ring in the Dominion, has such an excellent class of young horses been exhibited.

The judges' work in all these classes was especially painstaking, and showed excellent knowledge and judgment.

The chief exhibitors were Layzell and Parr, Calgary; R. F. Dygert and Co. Ltd., Edmonton; John A. Grant, Black Diamond; Vanstone and Rogers, Calgary and North Battleford; A. B. Beingsner, Champion; A. O. Loissele, Calgary; Geo. Lane and Co., Calgary; J. McD. Davidson, Coaldale; C. M. Rear, Calgary; and one or two others.

Stallions

In the aged class, Vanstone and Rogers had a finely balanced horse in Contact, at the top. This horse has a good make-up, and is broad of back and muscular in thighs and forearms.

He went just a little wide in front, and might be judged a trifle plain below, but with a real horse, Layzell and Parr were second, with Casey, a rangy fellow with great bone, and although he twined somewhat in the trot, was a hard one to beat.

Beingsner came third, with a fair entry, Ben Black Ball; and Loissele fourth, with Ben. In four-year-olds, Dygert was first with Star, a good moving stallion, not anything too big, but clean limbed and durable looking, and showing every prospect of a coming horse. Layzell and Parr had the flashy-actioned Goldet second, with his good bone and substantial make-up.

Vanstone and Rogers, on Pickadill, were third. This is a pleasing horse, a trifle light perhaps, but a really snappy performer. Dygert came in fourth, with Monarch.

Fifteen entries paraded before the judge in the three-year-olds, and were a real test of his ability in allocating them. First place went to Grant, on Private, and the same exhibitor was fourth with Leithfield. These horses are both the get of Jais, and are two of the three stallion colts got by that sire in 1916, when in Mr Grant's hands, all his other progeny that year being fillies.

The first horse was shown in great bloom; he weighs 2,070 pounds, is up-standing and distinctive looking, and moved well. The fourth horse is a strong-boned fellow, well coupled, and also a fair mover. Lane and Co. were second and third, on Ontario and Orne. Ontario was a little better in his pasterns than the horse above him; he carries a fine top, although he shows that he has not yet reached maturity. He looks as if he will



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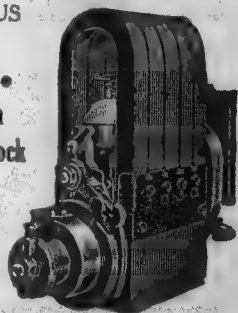
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develop into a great horse, and should
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good stallions raised on the Bar U. Orme
is a smaller horse, but is drafty, stylish,
and active. Dygert came in fifth, with a
blocky, clean-lined entry, with lots of
size and level on top.

In the two year-olds, Lane and Co. got
the red ribbon on Pershing, a good stamp
of a colt; Layzell and Parr, second and
fourth, on Zaccari and Huster, both styl-
ish entries; while Dygert was third on
Sam, a colt with good bone and strong
feet and Grant, fifth, on Good Luck.
Championships, open and grand, Grant, on
Private, Reserve, Lane, on Ontario.

Females

The only females shown were in the
aged class.

Layzell and Parr had a very sweet
gray mare, Crescent, at the top. She is
well preserved and has good feet and legs,
although inclined to paddle a little. She
was awarded the female championship.
Dygert was second, with Topsy, and while
she is not an extra good mover, she is
a naturally good fronted mare, of par-
ticularly sweet quality.

Belgians

The exhibition of Belgians was prob-
ably the best ever witnessed in Calgary,
and shows more and more that the de-



The Clydesdale Champions at Calgary.
Upper: Baron Rozelle, Grand Champion Stal-
lion, owned by McKay Bros., Carmangay,
Alta. Middle: Nettle of Penkiln, imp., Grand
Champion Mare, owned by Alex. Webster,
Lacombe, Alta. Lower: Scotland's Cross, Re-
serve Stallion, owned by A. L. Dollar, High
River, Alta.

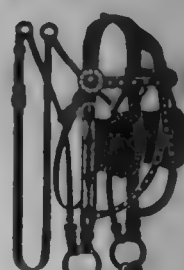
mand for this good horse is steadily in-
creasing each year.

The exhibitors were as follows: R. F.
Dygert and Co. Ltd., Edmonton; Vanstone
and Rogers, North Battleford and Calgary;
J. J. Miller, Huxley; R. F. Woelk, Carstairs;
C. M. Rear, Calgary; T. J. Van Esbroecke;
G. A. Anthony, Calgary; Layzell and Parr,
Calgary; D. Lafferty and Ormsby, Allaruen,
Calgary.

In the aged class, Vanstone and Rogers
got the coveted honor, with Leonard, a
massive brown, with a great wide front
and drafty make-up. He was reported
round the ringside, to have been sold for
\$10,000. Esbroecke was second with
Miner, a thick, good type, with good
wearing ankles. Dygert came third with
Gerfaut, capped a little in the hocks, prob-
ably from the railway journey, but well-
built and smooth, not as heavy in the
forearm as the horses above him, but a
smart walker and trotter. Fourth place
went to the same firm with Buster, and
fifth to Woelk, on Gilbert De Mellemont.

Note.—The report of the Shires, Agricultural,
Heavy Draft, and Light Horses will appear
in next week's issue.

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all. Gaiety, common sense and happiness
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simple life, wholesome and good.
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We have heard much about the move-
ment back to the farm. How to stay
on the farm is the fundamental idea
of this book, and Uncle Abner, who
tells his story, points out many advan-
tages. Postpaid, \$1.60.

WAR

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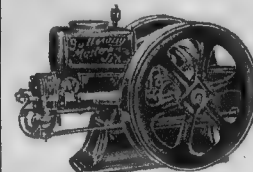
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**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**

Aberdeen-Angus Families

A Study of the Outstanding Families of the Breed.

By F. H. Higgins

(Concluded from Last Week)

Every great herd must have great herd bulls, and any herd that has written much Aberdeen-Angus history has done so with the aid of bulls that have "left their mark." Even the old Scottish pedigrees give the sire of the animal and quite frequently the sires of all the "left flank" dams, indicating that beside the family name, there is some value in the bulls used. Just to indicate all the good things left out of a Scottish pedigree as compared with an extended pedigree, I have given both kinds of the record-priced bull, Blackcap Poe, that sold at the Escher and Ryan sale last year for \$9,200. I have also left the "stars" in the extended pedigree, which are used by that firm in sale catalogs to indicate the animals that make a pedigree valuable winners



Edgar of Dalmeny, 39289, Sire of Erodemas, 43553, Winner of Supreme Championship at Perth, and sold for 2,100 Guineas (\$10,731).

at fairs and shows, and champions. The Scottish pedigree makes it easy to find the family name, and it goes back to the start on one branch of the family tree. Practically none of these old pedigrees are used by Aberdeen-Angus breeders on this side, except in the case of imported cattle that are in a sale. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association uses only the extended pedigree in sale catalogs and records.

The grand championships by grade steers at the International are sufficient to indicate that the bull's place is the most important in a herd, as many of the grand champion steers have been grades, and a large share of the ear lot steers, as well as some carcass winners. This year, 1918, for example, while the grand champion was a pure-bred, his family name indicated nothing in particular, though the top of the pedigree was "bred right in the purple." The reserve grand champion steer, the grand champion beef carcass were all grades, in one of the classes for grades and crosses in which were close to 40 animals, the top 11 were Aberdeen-Angus, indicating the "Doddie" bulls not only were the strongest ends of the pedigree, but that they impressed their character on their calf crops from common cows much better than did the other breeds.

The steer crops that have been coming to market from the new sections of the south, where livestock has been replacing cotton as a cure for the boll-weevil and worn-out lands, the black steers from pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls have shown that the first cross on the little scrub native cows have improved the marketable product over \$100 a head. Further, the records at the market show that the product from the Aberdeen-Angus bulls has received the premium over rival breeds' fruits from the same cows at the market.

Cecil Sales

The sale by families is the first Cecil offering last fall, and will give a fair idea of relative values, though these relations would not hold on the year's averages of the 4,002 head sold at auction last year.

Blackbirds, four averaged \$1,106.25; Trojan Ericas, four averaged \$650; Prides of Aberdeen, three averaged \$516.67; Queen Mothers, two averaged \$575; Lady Ida, one averaged \$500; Heather Blooms, five averaged \$339; Westertown Rose, two averaged \$285; Princess, one averaged \$210; Drumin Lucy, one averaged \$230; Mayflowers, four averaged \$207.50; Auchlin Susie, three averaged \$441.67; Wester Fowls, four averaged \$302.50; Highland Mary, two averaged \$292.50; Burnside Betsy, two averaged \$220; Letty, one averaged \$300; Kildrumeny Dinah, one averaged \$200.

Blackbird Family

Lady Craig

Mayflower of Monthletton

Mayflower 2nd

Lady Ida

Blackbird of Corskie

Blackbird of Corskie 2nd Second Branch

Blackbird of Corskie 3rd Third Branch

Blackbird of Corskie 4th Fourth Branch

Blue Ribbon (Blue Ribbon Blackbirds)

Black Cap (Black Cap Blackbirds)

Trojan Erica Family

Beauty

Emily 332

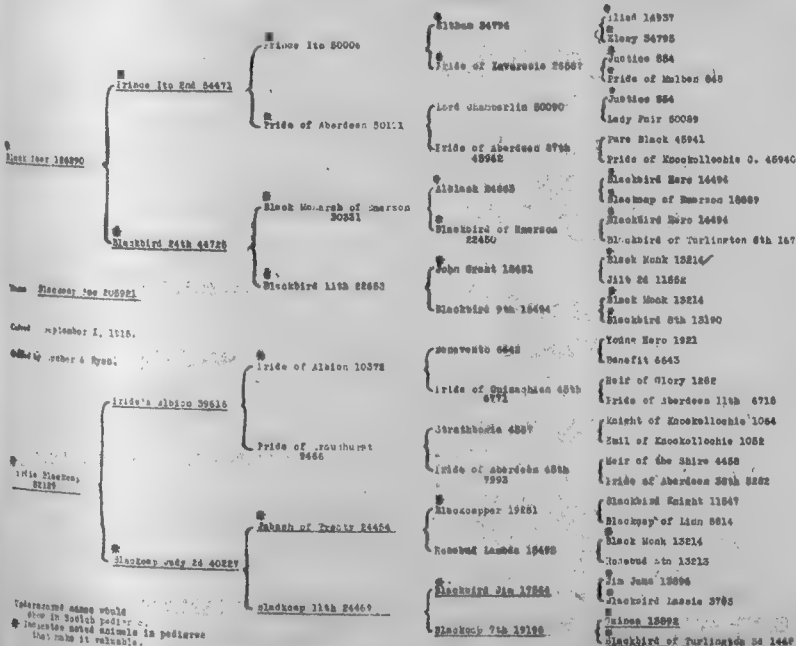
Erica 843

Elsa 977 By Trojan 402

Enchantress 981 By Trojan 402

Erica 2nd By Chieftan 818

Editor's Note.—The world-wide fame gained by Edgar of Dalmeny, at Perth, in Scotland, in February last, through his yearling son Erodemas winning the supreme championship, is brought home to Western Canadians when it is recalled that W. E. Scripps and Son, of Detroit, Michigan, imported Edgar of Dalmeny, and will probably mate him with some of the great show cows that he purchased last July, at the big Glencarnock Angus sale of McGregor, at Brandon.



Extended Pedigree of Blackcap Poe, 205921

Unreserved Auction Sale

628 HEAD CATTLE

628 HEAD CATTLE

at BROOKS, ALTA. on

Wednesday, April 16th 1 p.m.

The offering comprises—

190 Cows. 200 2-year-old Heifers. 100 2-year-old Steers. 130 Yearling Steers and Heifers. 3 Registered Hereford Bulls. 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull. 4 Black Bulls.

The above cattle are an extra good lot of grade Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus breeding. They are in very good condition and well worth attention. If you want stockers don't miss this excellent opportunity.

Train leaves Calgary at 2.50 p.m. the previous afternoon, or 1.55 a.m. on morning of Sale. Sleeper can be obtained at 9.30 p.m.

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Proprietor
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J. W. Durno
Auctioneer
CALGARY

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The Leading Herd of the Breed in Canada

Our herd numbers 300 head of the choicest individuality and breeding. All the leading families are represented.

We have for sale, 15 young bulls from 12 to 30 months old. These bulls are vigorous and well grown. They are priced from \$250 to \$300. Every one is guaranteed.

Also a few fine big cows and heifers, with calves at foot, or due to calve soon.

Write us, or come to the farm. This is an exceptional offer if you want the best.

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LABELS
Livestock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices.

AUCTION SALE of Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

At my Farm, close to OLDS, ALTA.

On SATURDAY, APRIL 12th, 1919

On account of having sold another farm, I am short of feed, and will sell **THREE HEAD OF CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**, two and three years old, by Baron Gartley, Mascot, etc.

NINE HEAD OF REGISTERED MARES coming three and four years, by Bydam, Scotland's Duke, Ryescroft Model, Right Fashion, etc.

also **20 HEAD OF GOOD GRADES**. Mares and Geldings. Teams weighing up to 3,200 lbs.

20 HEAD OF PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Ewes all in lamb, or lambs at foot, also a few rams.

REMEMBER DATE AND PLACE OF SALE

J. W. DURNO, Calgary W. A. MCKINNON, Olds, Alta.
Auctioneer. Farm, half-a-mile from Town

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS

CLYDESDALES—14 Stallions, ranging in age from three to 13 years old, for sale, by such sires as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Marcellus, Royal Guest, Baron's Pride, Model Buchlyvie, and others of equally high-class pedigree. I have also Five Yearling Stallions and Five Fillies, of the most fashionable breeding. Anyone looking for a good stock or show horse should see my Clydesdales. I will also sell Two Hackney Stallions and Two Hackney Mares.



SHORTHORNS—Nine Bulls from six to eighteen months old, and Females of all ages for sale. In the lot is a beautiful Brawith Bud, imported-in-dam bull calf, ten months old, and roan in color. Those of my own breeding generally carry about three top crosses of imported bulls and are of the low-down fashionably-bred Scotch kind.

Write me for Particulars or Come and See the Stock.

John Graham Branch: Three Hills, Alta. Carberry, Man.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES



Some of my Prize Winners at the 1918 Calgary and Edmonton Summer Shows.

We have constantly arriving, new importations of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, and have now in our barns around 30 head of choice well-bred horses of all ages. We can sell you a good serviceable, sound young stallion, or mare, as cheap as any firm or individual in Canada.

We are the largest dealers in Canada of Registered Belgian Stallions and Mares. Do you want a club formed in your community? Let us know your wants, and ask for our catalog.

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High Class Percheron Stallion at Stud

We will stand at stud during the coming season, at our farm, ten miles S.W. of Calgary, the well-known Percheron stallion, **SUPERIOR**, of direct descent to Brilliant, 1971, on both sire and dam's sides. Superior has to his credit 15 International winners, including first and get of sire. **FEE, \$75.** Free pasturage for mares. Also stallions and mares for sale at all times. Write for particulars. Phone Rural 507.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER
CALGARY, ALTA.

Ayrshires and Clydesdales

I have for immediate sale a number of good bulls of high-class breeding, and all young. A number of them ready for service, also a fine lot of two-year-old heifers coming in, as well as females of all ages. These are true to type, and are representatives of the best producing and most noted families of the breed.

In Clydesdales I have three high-class stallions, three, five and eight years old; good, well-bred individuals and thoroughly acclimated. Write me your wants.

ROWLAND NESS

DE WINTON ALTA.

In Livestock Circles

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
At the annual meeting of the cattle breeders of Alberta, in Edmonton, the value of careful inspection of cattle offered at association sales was emphasized and the preventing of the running at large of scrub sires was included in the resolution. A. E. Meyer, discussed the cattle breeding industry, and laid stress on the importance of securing the best pure-bred sires obtainable, of the adoption of better business methods by the farmers of taking better care of livestock by providing more shelter, greater variety of feeds and the extended use of rape for succulent feed in the future. The prospect of cheaper feeds, he thought, would insure good profits even with lower prices for beef in the hoof. W. J. Williamson, of Fort Saskatchewan, deprecated the lack of regulations to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by the careless handling of tubercular carcasses. G. R. Ball, of Edmonton South, was elected president; A. R. Gillies, vice-president, of the association for 1919.

Alberta Sheep Breeders

The secretary of the association described the great increase in the amount of wool handled by the association in the past year. He asked for the consideration of the provincial government in this matter. Mr. Campbell, the president, believed the interest in the sheep business in Alberta was on the increase, and that there would be a still greater increase next year in the amount of wool marketed. He pleaded for a little more shelter and care in sheep management. Mr. McCaig was optimistic about the wool market for the future and spoke in favor of the co-operative system of selling. A prominent banker of Edmonton, Mr. Pike, spoke a strong word for sheep breeding when he described what part sheep took with other livestock in saving the farmers in the north country last year from financial failure.

The association last year received an average price of 63½ cents for their wool, and asked for a standard for the classification and grading of wool for the future. It was also asked that the coyote bounty be extended to wolf pups, males as well as females during the breeding season.

For exhibition purposes it was thought by the members present that sheep shown in the summer should be shorn after April 1. The association had a very progressive year in 1918, and re-elected Mr. Campbell and Mr. Ball as its directing officers for 1919.

Alberta Swine Breeders' Association

The meeting this year was exceedingly practical in its nature, and swine breeders and packers met together to discuss market problems.

A decrease of from 30 to 40 per cent. in hog production in Alberta, for the year 1918, was explained by the fact that fewer brood sows were carried over, and that many farmers were going in and out of the business. The president, Mr. Ball, thought that hog production with the prospect of lower feeds for 1919, should prove profitable, and that lessons should be taken from the children's feed competitions in the work that they had done.

Professor Dowell described the results of the experiments on the winter care of brood sows at the University of Alberta, which brought out the fact that frozen wheat was one of the most serious causes of hairlessness in pigs, although it does not contain poisonous properties, and that on the average, when weak and hairless pigs have come in litters, it is nearly always the result of insufficient protein in their food. Sunlight, exercise and balanced rations were necessary for successful swine production.

Mr. Hunter, speaking for the packers, predicted a bright future for the western swine breeder in the pork market, especially the bacon one, and predicted that the premium would have to be raised on the bacon type of pig, over the fat type in the near future to encourage the breeding of the bacon type of hog. The Swine Breeders' Association, upon the earnest insistence of different breeders, adopted a strong resolution asking for a premium on bacon hogs at packing plants and stock yards in Alberta, and in connection with this a meeting with the packers was arranged for at the Edmonton spring livestock show in April. This is a much-needed and very progressive step in the encouragement of bacon hog industry, for which Western Canada is adapted.

Horse Breeders' Association of Alberta

The horse breeders adopted a new constitution along progressive lines. In an address by H. A. Craig, the business that the United States had secured in the European war horse market, was contrasted with that of Canada, to the disadvantage of the latter. He drove home the point that on the farm, while gasoline is taking a larger place all the time, the heavy horse has a place which the motor cannot reach, and that the small tractor is yet in the experimental stage. In a wet season nothing will ever take the place of horses for plowing, he said. While certain kinds of light horses would not be in strong demand, Mr. Craig predicted that the brisk business of pre-war times would come back, especially as railway construction work, lumbering, etc., increase, and as the market opened up in the Old Country. The shipment of George Lane's Percherons, from England, would have a great influence in building up export business for Canada he thought. While a horse weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds is excellent for use on the farm, it is the bigger horses that bring profitable prices, but they must have quality and proper confirmation. Clydesdale breeders in the past have made the serious mistake in this country of breeding too small and not breeding for early maturity. Percheron breeders, he thought, should strive to get a little more quality, while the Belgians seemed to require more

Acme Percherons

Stud headed by the Champion Keats Jalap. Choice stallions coming two and three years old, with substance and quality combined. Fully guaranteed. All are government-inspected and registered in Class A. Prices: \$600 to \$1,000.

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Information from the Holstein-Friesian Association.

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Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins

ECHO REGIS FAYNE, our Herd Sire, is by brother of world's only 50-pound, seven-day butter cow, Regis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way and is just five years old. To avoid in-breeding, would sell him at a price. Also have bulls sired by him from one month to 22 months old, from grand producing dams. Wire or write me.—JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop., Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, Quebec.

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Pure-bred Suffolk Sheep, from Imported Ram. Both sexes, all ages. Also good Grade Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Write me your wants.
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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.
JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Sunnybrook Farm

HOLSTEINS—Some real good ones—heavy producers.
BERKSHIRES—Booking orders now for pigs from Ames Rival 148 and Dominion Matchless Premier, Imp.
BUY THE BEST. WRITE FOR PRICES
WM. GILBERT, Prop., Stony Plain, Alta.

Mammoth JACKS To Sell

I have at Carrington, North Dakota, some large, three to six-year-old Mammoth Jacks to sell. Also two good draft stallions and 25 head of High-class Grade Farm Mares, three to seven years old, 1,400 to 1,700 pounds.
Write for Prices and Terms.

B. W. ELDER,
Carrington North Dakota, U.S.A.

C. J. L. Field & Sons

ROSEMOUNT FARM
MOOSOMIN, SASK.

Breeders of high-class Herefords. Herd headed by Ronald Fairfax, 21511. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection invited.

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WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggrasin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

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"The Laboratory That Knows How"

ambition and energy, and the Shire, as a breed, has not been improving as he would like. The Suffolk was described as a horse of great endurance, making great headway in this country, but there was room for all the good horses we can raise irrespective of breed.

Dr. Talbot, provincial veterinarian, described fully the raising the standard of the horses by virtue of the enforcement of the Animal Improvement Act, by the classification and grading of animals. He said that it would be necessary for owners of stallions to post up their certificates of all classes in the future. The association resolved that no license should be granted to un-sound or grade horses. Mr. Crosswell was president, and Mr. Lawrence Hye, vice president, for the ensuing year. W. J. Stark was reappointed secretary of all the above associations.

Alberta Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association

The Clydesdale breeders of Alberta met in Calgary, on March 28, 1919, with David Thorburn, president, in the chair. Very favorable mention was made for the exhibition of Clydesdale horses that has been made by Messrs. P. Burns and Co. for a



Livestock at the Eastern Experimental Farm. The open-air idea is applied with all classes of stock.

considerable number of years past. The splendid enterprise of this firm has assisted in advertising the Clydesdale breed.

The association went on record as being in strong favor of the government policy of purchasing of an outstanding individual of the Clydesdale horse and also the Percheron horse, for the benefit of the breeders in the province of Alberta, having suitable mares, for which a letter of thanks was forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture. Norman A. Weir received a vote of appreciation for the trouble and time he had devoted towards having this very progressive step brought before the Department of Agriculture, and in getting action upon it.

The constitution was amended to allow for the election of 11 directors instead of seven. Further newspaper advertising was decided upon by the association during the period of the summer show. Mr. Thorburn was re-elected unanimously for the presidency, with A. L. Dollar, of High River, to assist him; while E. D. Adams was re-appointed secretary-treasurer.

Bowman's Percherons

One of the big Percheron breeders who is not being stamped out of the draft horse breeding business is T. B. Bowman, of Boone, Nebraska. He is breeding bigger horses and more of them than ever, with confidence in the future market for real draft horses. At the head of his stud stands Monieux and Kontakt, weighing 2,350 and 2,500 pounds respectively, and prize winners at leading exhibitions. Bred to his great foundation mares, colts are now coming that promise to be of great credit to the breed.

Alberta Horse Breeders' Annual Meeting

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, which was held in the Palliser Hotel (Calgary) on March 25, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the meeting and explained in detail the proposition which he had brought before the legislature concerning the including of \$35,000 in the estimates of his department for the purpose of purchasing a couple of

Buying Pianos by Mail

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"The piano arrived today, and has opened up to our entire satisfaction, just as good as if the whole family had gone to your store to make a selection, and better."

From Other Satisfied Customers

"It affords me much pleasure to thank you for the satisfaction of dealing with the Winnipeg Piano Co., and the pleasure we enjoy with your piano and Edison Phonograph. It will be a pleasure to me to recommend the Winnipeg Piano Co. to any of my friends and neighbors."

"If you will sell me the same kind of Piano on the same terms as you sold Joe Hermanson I will buy one right away. He showed me where he bought that piano from you for \$345, paid \$50 down and spread the balance over three fall payments."

"I know two more parties who will also buy a piano like this on the same terms."

"I write to say that the Piano has arrived safely, and is in perfect condition. We are well pleased with it. The tone is all one could desire. Nothing has more pleased us than to have received such a beautiful instrument, both in tone action, construction and finish. I do not hesitate to say that the rich quality of the tone is practically impossible to surpass."

"My husband, who is a first-class tenor and has sung practically all over the British Empire, also endorses my statement and you certainly have a satisfied customer in us."

This brief letter from a satisfied customer speaks volumes for our system of selling Pianos by mail. No other Piano house in Western Canada has the wide list of makes, from which you may make your selection—pianos at every price—of every style and design—and on terms of payment to suit everyone. You buy from us at rock-bottom prices and we pay freight to your nearest station. Our enormous output, and consequent low overhead expenses, enables you to affect real saving on your Piano purchase.

A Satisfactory Service

Immediately on receipt of an enquiry we forward you a large envelope, full of beautifully-illustrated folders and booklets, giving all possible information regarding the 90 different styles of pianos we have for your consideration. In the quiet of your own home you may look these over, ascertain from the minute descriptions and illustrations just which one suits you best. We will ship any piano to you on receipt of a cash payment as small as \$50, the balance you may pay off in monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or fall payments, whichever suits you best.

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Canada	\$355
Doherty	375
Bell	425
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SEED AND TABLE Potatoes FOR SALE

We offer a number of ears of Selected White Stock, sacked, f.o.b. here—

85 cents Per Bushel

All good yields, principally Carman No. 1, some Netted Gem, Wee MacGregor, Green Mountain, etc. Mixed varieties, but All seed.

Also Good Table Potatoes
78 cents Per Bushel.

Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange
SALMON ARM B.C.



Some of the Percheron Stallions we have for Sale.

Clydesdales and Percherons

The real value of a Sire is invisible and cannot be judged simply by the eye. Discriminating buyers will consider the standing and reputation of those who offer them Stallions, and will satisfy themselves that the guaranty they offer will be made good in the event of it being required. Our Stables are full of Prize Winners now, and inspection is cordially invited.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, 19125 90th Street EDMONTON



Avoca Farm SHORTHORNS

VILLAGE MARQUIS, 91643, son of the noted Gainford Marquis (imp.) heads my herd.

My stock won leading championship prizes at Calgary Summer Fair and Calgary Winter Fair, 1918. **FOR SALE.**—Some extra choice young bulls, also a number of young cows and heifers of superior individuality and breeding. Visitation solicited, or write for prices. Farm adjoins Calgary.

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Elmhurst Polled Herefords

Largest Polled Hereford Herd in Canada.

Sire at head of herd: Polled Climax, by Polled Echo. Polled Climax sired Marvel's Pride, the \$5,400, ten-months-old calf.

We have for sale a large selection of Young Bulls, all ages; good, smooth, acclimated youngsters, with size and substance. Also some females, all ages. Write us your wants and come and see our cattle.

JONES BROS.

WHITEWATER, MAN.

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OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS, by Imp. Gainford Marquis.

Bulls, Cows, and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P.

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RAY ALTA STOCK FARM

"THE HOME OF GOOD STOCK"

Present offering consists of 19 Pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Reds and Roans, ranging in age from 12 to 24 months—the "thick low-set kind." Also five pairs of young Mares and Geldings—all farm raised and broken. Intending purchasers met by appointment at Volmer Siding, on the C.N.R. For prices and description, call, write, or phone R-598.

ANGUS McDONELL

R.R. No. 1, St. Albert, Alta.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

I have at the present time a choice selection of well-bred Hereford Bulls, as well as a few Females for Sale. The Bulls, which number around 20 head, are all young, the majority of them fit for service, and they are the kind which will improve your herd and make you good money. Many of them are from the well-known Orchard Farm Stock of W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind. Come and see them, or write me your wants. JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, HAYFIELD, MAN.

J. W. DURNO, Livestock Auctioneer

MIDWAY SALES STABLES, CALGARY, ALTA.

Have a wide connection among breeders throughout Western Canada. Specialize in selling pure-bred stock. If you are arranging a sale write me early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the year. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction assured. Horses for sale privately, or by auction. Sales: MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

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high-class stallions to be brought to this province by the government and bred to specially selected high-class mares. In Alberta he said there were many mares too good to be bred to the stallions available and this, he thought, was the most feasible idea of improving the stock. Throughout North America indications pointed to a good market for pure-bred geldings of weight, substance and quality. Enrolled in Alberta at present were 1,100 grade stallions, and it would not be possible to eliminate these until the supply of pure-bred stallions was sufficient. Since out of the 2,200 pure-bred stallions enrolled in Alberta, 1,006 were Clydesdales and 905 Percherons, it was these two breeds that would first be considered. The entire \$35,000, he said would be spent if necessary in the purchase of a Clydesdale and a Percheron stallion and for that amount they expected to be able to get the best stallions in these breeds that had ever crossed the Atlantic. Mr. Marshall asked the Percheron and Clydesdale Association to appoint committees to help him make selections. Messrs. Thorburn, Carlyle, Dollar and Adams spoke on the matter, all agreeing that it would be the best thing possible for the breeders of the province, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Marshall for his interest in this regard.

The minister will also further bring up with the agricultural committee the matter of scrub stallions running at large. He thought that the idea of reporting complaints to the department preferable to reporting locally. The motion was also brought up and passed unanimously that no more grade stallions be permitted to travel after 1921. In the interests of the buyer it was also decided that the Stallion Act should be amended requiring that every stallion owner report to the department twice a year stating the number of mares bred and sending also an affidavit stating the number of mares in-foal at the end of the year.

Since Alberta has been used to a certain extent as a dumping ground for poor stallions it was resolved that all service stallions over two years of age, brought into the province, must be inspected before being offered for sale for breeding purposes. The secretary, E. L. Richardson, stated during the meeting that he had every reason to believe that by next year the horse show and bull sale could be held together, and asked the association to name a date that would probably be kept for some time. By an almost unanimous vote it was decided to hold these events during the last week in March, the cattle association being agreeable.

Election of Officers

The following were elected as patrons of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association: His honor the Lieutenant-governor of Alberta, Hon. Chas. Stewart, Mayor Marshall and E. J. Dewey. George Hoadley, M.L.A., and the Hon. Duncan Marshall were elected honorary presidents. David Thorburn was re-elected president; E. D. Adams, first vice-president; A. L. Dollar, second vice-president; and E. L. Richardson, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee will consist of David Thorburn, E. D. Adams, A. L. Dollar, Prof. Carlyle, Fred Johnston and E. L. Richardson.

Messrs. Thorburn, Dollar, Adams, Moodie, McMillan, McKinnon, Christie, Lane, Thorpe, Cronie, Cochran, Riddle, Spence, Hoadley, Webster, Finlayson, Burno, Carlyle, Johnston, McKay, D. Clarke, Rawlinson, Fleming, Miller, Weir, were elected directors for the ensuing year.

Webster Offers Good Mares

Alex. Webster, of Lacombe, Alta., is offering for sale a nice lot of good registered Clydesdale mares, all ages.

Some of them are in foal and others are prize winners at some of the leading Alberta fairs. The mares are by such well-known Old Country sires as Everlasting, Prince of Currachan, Lothian Again, and Baron Marcus, imp., the latter horse being now in the hands of Thorburn and Riddle, De Winton, Alta.

Sale at Minnedosa

The first annual livestock sale conducted by the Minnedosa Agricultural Society, at Minnedosa, March 25, was a decided success. Although the number of animals offered was not large, they were all of good quality, and the prices were very satisfactory to the consignors. There was a splendid showing of young pure-bred bulls, and there was no difficulty in disposing of them at prices ranging from \$100 to \$300. A number of grade milch cows and work horses were also sold.

It was the general opinion amongst those who attended the sale that small sales of this nature will be of much more benefit to the average farmer and small breeders than the larger sales. It is the intention of the Minnedosa Agricultural Society to improve the arrangements for the next year's sale in every way possible.

Kamloops Had Good Bull Sale

A very successful bull sale was held at Kamloops, B.C., on March 25, when 95 animals changed hands for a total of \$16,885. The sale was the first held under the auspices of the B.C. Stock Breeders' Association, who are especially gratified at its initial success.

The bull that brought the highest price was Hon. Duncan Marshall's, Olds, Alta., Bowden Chief, a two-year-old Shorthorn, which went to the B.C. Fruit Lands Ltd., for \$450. The next highest price was \$415, which Charles Doering, of Ashcroft, paid for Alberta Don, one of a group of two-year-old Herefords offered by Thomas Baird, of Red Willow, Alta.

Co-operative Shipping from Kenton

H. V. Clendenning, secretary of the Kenton local of the Grain Growers, reports the very satisfactory sale of a mixed carload of hogs and cattle, shipped the week before last in to the Union Stock Yards, co-operatively, by Kenton farmers. For the select hogs he obtained \$18.75 per hundredweight, including a premium.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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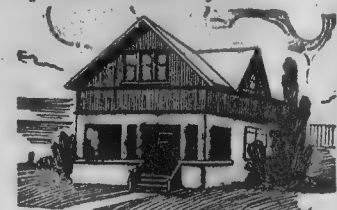
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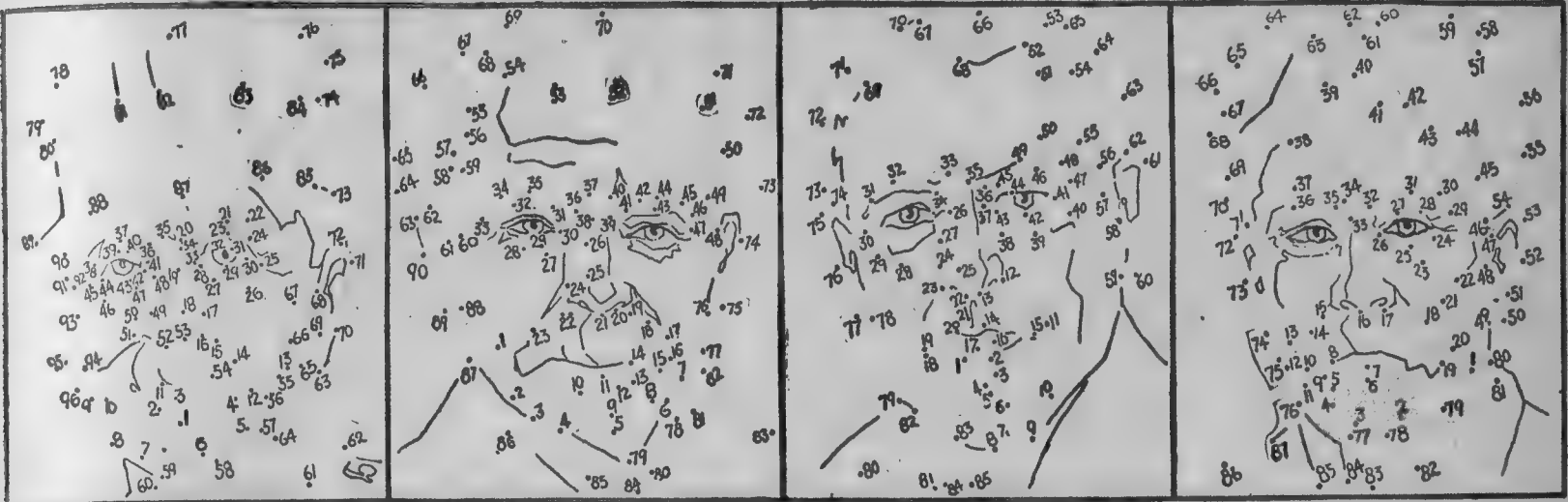
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WIN-WIN- \$510⁰⁰ cash! WHO ARE THEY? FOR NAMING THESE FAMOUS FOLKS IN FIGURES



LASH OF CHARM (trace from 1 to 96)

GO VALID GLORY DEED (trace from 1 to 90)

ROOL WIDOW SNOW (trace from 1 to 85)

DONT BE CORE RIBRR (trace from 1 to 87)

How Familiar Are You With the Features of the Great Men of To-Day? Here is a Real Test.

THE above four diagrams represent incomplete pictures of four of the world's greatest men—men you read and hear about every day of your life. Complete the four pictures by tracing from number 1 to 2 to 3 to 4, and so on until the pictures are finished and the faces of these great living men will be revealed to you so that you should quickly recognize them. Can you make them out?

Below each picture in jumbled letters is the correct name of the great man represented in the diagram above it. Unscramble the letters of his name so that you can correctly name him. In the far column will be found a list of a few of the world's outstanding great men. This list may prove of service to you.

The best completed pictures with the names correct can win \$510.00 in cash. The completed pictures must be clipped from this paper and attached to a separate sheet containing the names of the great men represented by the diagrams, together with complete name and address of contestant in the upper right-hand corner of paper. Complete list of grand prizes to be awarded is shown in the next column.

This Great Contest Is Absolutely Free of Expense—Send Your Answers To-Day!

This great contest is being conducted by the Continental Publishing Company, Limited, one of the largest and best-known publishing houses in Canada. That is your guarantee that the prizes will be awarded with absolute fairness and squareness to you and every other contestant. Frankly, it is intended to further introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine. You may enter and win the best of prizes whether you are a subscriber to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not—and moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny of your money in order to compete.

HERE IS THE IDEA.—EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is so popular everywhere that it now has the vast circulation of over 100,000 copies a month. But our motto is "EVERYWOMAN'S

WORLD in every woman's home." We want more Canadian magazine readers to become acquainted with this famous publication. Therefore, when we acknowledge your entry to the contest and you know your standing for the prizes, we shall send you, without cost, a copy of the very latest issue and a review of many of the fine features soon to appear. Then, in order to qualify your entry to be sent on for the judging and awarding

your spare time, and we will even send copies for each of your friends, if you wish.

How To Send Your Solutions.

Use only one side of the paper that contains names of the great men represented by the pictures, and put your name and address (stating Mr., Mrs. or Miss) in the upper right-hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers, use a separate sheet of paper. Attach this to your completed pictures clipped from this paper.

Three independent judges, having no connection whatever with this firm, will award the prizes, and the answers gaining 300 points will take the First Prize. You will get 25 points for every picture completed correctly and 25 points for every name solved correctly. 15 points will be awarded for general neatness, style, spelling, punctuation, etc., 10 points for hand-writing, and 75 points for fulfilling the conditions of the contest. Contestants must agree to abide by the decision of the judges.

The contest will close at 12 noon, on Saturday, August 3rd, 1919, immediately after which answers will be judged and the Prizes awarded. Address your answers to-day to—Famous Folks Competition, Continental Publishing Company, Limited, Continental Building, Dept. 6 TORONTO, ONT.

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- 1st - \$200.00 Cash
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- 4th - 25.00 Cash
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- 6th - 10.00 Cash
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of the grand prizes, you will be asked to assist us in carrying on this big introduction plan by showing your copy to just three friends or neighbours, who will appreciate this really worth-while, All-Canadian magazine and want it to come to them every month. You will easily fulfill this simple condition in a few minutes of

A FEW NAMES OF GREAT MEN LIVING TO-DAY

- Lord Reading
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- Herbert C. Hoover
- G. H. Roberts
- H. G. Wells
- Woodrow Wilson
- Georges Clemenceau
- Raymond Poincare
- Stephen Pichon
- David Lloyd George
- Sir Wilfred Laurier
- Samuel Gompers
- Lord Robert Cecil
- Sir Eric Geddes
- Sir Robert Borden
- Thomas Alva Edison
- Vittorio Orlando
- Sir David Beatty
- Col. William Avery Bishop
- Ignace Paderewski
- General Jan C. Smuts
- General Louis Botha
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- General Sir Arthur Currie

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of two-year-old and Yearling Bulls, big growthy fellows, several of them ready for service, sired by the well-known imported bull, Ardlethan Fortune, and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, Royal Gift, by the Duthie-bred Gollynie Sweepstake.

Also females from yearlings up, by Ardlethan Fortune Ensign, by Silver Cloud, and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, Duke of Saskatoon, by Gainford Marquis.

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as Lord Ardwell, Topnotch, and others. Write us your wants.

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Registered CLYDESDALE MARES For SALE

I have for immediate sale a number of High-class Clydesdale Mares, all Registered, and some of them prize winners. These mares are sired by such well-known stallions as Everlasting, Prince of Carrachan, Lothian Again, Baron Marcus, imp., and others, and a number of them are in foal. Also the two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, King Viviers, by Dimure James, by Hiawatha Godolphin, by Hiawatha. Write for particulars, or better still, come and see them.

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700 Head of Pure-breds, headed by "Gay Lad 16th," "Gay Lad 40th," "Fairfax Perfection," and other noted herd headers.

Special Offering

A number of one and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look them over. Prices reasonable.

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SHETLAND PONIES

I am offering for sale at attractive prices, a number of beautiful Shetland ponies, both sexes, all ages. These ponies are all broken to ride or drive and one of them will make a very useful present for your child.

Work Geldings

I can dispose of several car loads of good, serviceable geldings. Write me for particulars.

W. D. McLENNAN

Airdrie, Alta.

HORSES

ONE BIG CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING two; sire Johnson Count; Dam by Baron's Pride. Shorthorns, both sexes. Fine lot of Barred Rock Cockerels, from imported stock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 154

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Thames Prince, 14495, seven years old, weight over 1,900; class A certificate valid until January 1, 1921. This horse has travelled five seasons over same route and proved sure. For particulars apply, Nisbet Brothers, Conquest, Sask. 13-3

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SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 9404, cheap, for cash, or trade for cattle; also mixed bunch horse, 80 head. Some extra good Clyde mares. Lester Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION, coming three May; an outstanding good one; roan; splendid appearance; straight action; weight now about ton. Will mature, 2,400. See him. R. A. Culver, Kisbey, Sask. 15-2

J. W. FOSTER & SONS, BERRY CREEK Ranch, Natchez P.O., Alta., breeders of Shire and Percheron stallions and mares. Stock all ages for sale. 104

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—Stallions sold on liberal terms; mares offered for cash only. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 24

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE stallions rising seven and eight years old, weight 2,000. British Hero, 14293; Woodlin Baron, 14515. McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION colts, one two-year-old and two yearlings, bred from imported stock, prices right. Fred Wille, Liberty, Sask. 14-3

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PERCHERON STALLION, PHILISTINE, DALE grey, four years, 1,850 lbs. Price low. H. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 13-3

G. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 234

SELLING—CAR LOAD YOUNG HORSES, 1 and 2 years. Prices right. Suit rancher. Stanlake, Duval, Sask. 14-2

BREEDERS' LIEN NOTES FOR COLLECTING, 50 cents. Stallion service books, 35 cents. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 24

ROBERT THOMAS, GRANDORA, SASK., breeder of Belgian stallions and mares. Stock for sale. 124

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, FROM BEST IMPORTED blood. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-13

EXCHANGE—GOOD WORK HORSES, FOR Fordson tractor. Box 233, Tugaskie, Sask. 14-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE—100 SHROPSHIRE GRADE EWES, due to lamb about April 10th. A good lot and in good condition. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 14-2

SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simons Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 524

155 YOUNG GRADE SHROPSHIRE RAMS, 115. Vermilion (C.N.), Wainwright (G.T.). Phone 110, Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta. 13-4

SELLING—35 GOOD SHROPSHIRE EWES, Leicester Ram, registered. Harry Avery, Clearwater, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED TWO-YEAR-OLD bred ewes. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 12-6

SELLING—60 RANGE EWES, BRED. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 12-4

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WANTED—LOWEST PRICES ON SPLIT cedar and tamarac fence posts, delivered here. Ruddell Grain Growers' Assn. Ltd., C. W. Morrison, Secretary. 15-2

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 15-2

CORDWOOD—25 CARS GOOD DRY CUT poplar, \$3.75 cord, on cars, Eldred, Tamarac fence posts, 120. Victor, Harvey, Eldred, Sask. 15-2

RED TAMARAC FENCE POSTS AND CORDWOOD. Reasonable prices. H. Reestrick, Arborg, Man. 14-2

DOGS

FOR SALE—TWO WOLFHOUNDS, FAST, and good killers, three and four years, male and female, \$25 each. Alf. Cooley, Solsgrith, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—ONE GREYHOUND, FEMALE, eight months; stands at shoulder 25 inches, \$25. G. H. Stewart, Heart Lake, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR GOOD RUSSIAN wolfhounds, \$25 for pair. Harold Hoesa, Miami, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED TO KEEP WOLVES from sheep; foxhound pups. G. Glaves, Nimette, Man. 15-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS—PAIR OF MALES, 14 months old, parents are fast, good killers, the pair, \$30. Also one male, fast, and trained, \$30. James Smith, McGregor, Man. 15-2

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PEERLESS CALF MEAL—A SUBSTITUTE FOR milk. Will raise you four calves at cost of one raised on new milk. Note the high protein value. Protein 25.03, fat 8.70, fibre 5.90, carbohydrates 44.82. 100 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$4.25, f.o.b. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 15-5

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POTATOES GROWN FROM PATMORE'S seed, Early Bovee and Sunrise White, \$1.60 per bus., bags included, f.o.b. Carman, Man. C. F. Clendenen. 14-2

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SELLING—CARMAN No. 1 POTATOES, \$1.25 per bushel, sacked. Alfred Allan, Killarney, Man. 13-3

GOOD SEED POTATOES, HAMILTON'S Early, \$1.50 bushel; bags extra. Walter Seward, Beulah, Man. 13-3

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SITUATIONS

WANTED FOR MELVILLE CO-OPERATIVE Agricultural Association, Ltd., Manager. Duty to commence May 1st, 1919. Business is general retail store, handling farm supplies; present turnover \$70,000 annually, with help of one. Replies addressed to F. W. Watherspoon, Melville, Sask., not later than April 15th, 1919. State experience and salary required. Melville Co-operative Agricultural Association Ltd. 15-2

VALOR GRAIN GROWERS' WANT BLACKsmith. Will rent or sell shop. Splendid opportunity. George D. O'Connor, Valor, Sask. 15-2

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WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHrooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, yards, gardens, etc. (start now); illustrated booklet sent free. Address Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. 15-8

CATTLE

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—CHOICE selection in bulls, six to 15 months; Reds and Roans; can spare few females; strong-boned, fleshy, kind. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Chas. Graham, Port Perry, Ont. 11-9

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 44

SELLING—18 GRADE ABERDEEN-ANGUS 2-year-old heifers, sired by Ned of Glen Laun, No. 4934, bred to come in during June and July; 20 grade Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifers, sired by one of J. D. McGregor's best bulls. All are in first class condition. Apply, T. Ferrier, Brandon Industrial School. 94

EXCHANGE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calf, born Dec. 8 (famous King Segle breeding) for registered shorthorn bull, fit for service. Dixon, Shellmouth, Man. 15-2

SELLING—YOUNG REGISTERED SHORTHORN cows, and one bull, 10 months; also eight grade heifers, three years. Sire, Roseles Victor 90081, in calf to Sunbeam Hero, 110547; second prize at Regina, 1917. Weir, R.R. 1, Regina. 13-3

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, 3 years old, guaranteed in every respect. Will sell cheaper now than in the spring. W. Grosier, Beaubien Hotel, Brandon, Man. 15-2

SHORTHORNS—SELLING FOUR BULLS AND five heifers, around year old, good quality and size, \$125 to \$150 each. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 13-3

HEREFORD BULL, 11 MONTHS, WEIGHT 660 lbs., well marked. Price \$225. T. H. Conner, Killarney, Man. 14-3

SELLING—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, ONE year old, color dark roan. J. L. Sorden, Deleau, Man. 14-2

SHORTHORN BULLS, 14 AND 18 MONTHS, old, All pedigrees. John F. Fennelly, Somerset, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, 23 months, also one, 11 months. A. L. Lockerby, Neelin, Man. 14-4

STEED'S CELEBRATED SHORTHORN BULLS and females for sale. Come or write, A. M. Steed, Lethbridge, Alta. 14-10

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 494

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 13-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES, MALF and female. Geo. P. Campbell, Ellsboro, Sask. 13-4

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 13-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL two years old. J. K. Johnson, Cando, Sask. 14-4

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, HAZELGLEN FARM Clandeboye, Man. 14-4

CATTLE (continued)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 154

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE COW, DUE IN MAY; also young bulls, by Burnside Master Heather sired by the noted Hobland Masterpiece Berkshire pigs, farrowed February 12th, \$15 each. William Brown, Deloraine, Man. 154

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS YEARLING bulls. Good ones. C. E. Tingvall, Marshall, Sask. 15-4

13 GRADE CALVES, BORN 1918. SACRIFICE for \$500, free on rail, Estuary. Ratcliffe, Buffalo, Head, Sask. 15-5

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS MALES (June calves), low set, sturdy fellows, \$150 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 84

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLED CATTLE Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 424

POLLED HEREFORDS—TWO SPLENDID young bulls for sale; sire, Polled Climax; registered. Horace Hey, McCreary, Man. 13-4

SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, Rosealea Chief, No. 102,796, rising four years; good stock getter, gentle. Ray Roff, Morse, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—50 HEAD YOUNG CATTLE, RISING two years, heifers and steers. Reason selling short of pasture. Ray Roff, Morse, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN Angus bulls, two years old, \$250; one year old, \$225. T. S. Coyle, Glidden, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 12-4

SWINE

MY BERKSHIRES ARE PRIZE WINNERS—Ambrose Hiltz, Fishing Lake, writes: I am well pleased with my young boar; I have won two first prizes and two diplomas already. Registered Berkshires, eight weeks old, price \$15 each. A. B. La Rose, Tyrant, Sask. 16-4

BERKSHIRES—LARGE STOCK, PRICES right, English, American and Canadian strains. Send for breeding list. Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ontario. 10-1

HILLCREST FARM REGISTERED DUROC Jersey Spring sows and boars, from choice big type stock that are very prolific; April delivery. J. Gordon Doupe, Crandall, Man. 15-2

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. No all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hule, Togo, Sask. 13-4

O.I.C. (OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER) PALS pigs; one June boar ready for service. Booking orders for spring pigs; pairs not akin. G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta. 14-4

YORKSHIRES—TWO BOARS, SEVEN months, extra good stock; boars, three months, also booking orders for May delivery. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. 15-3

GOOD BERKSHIRE BOARS, AUGUST LITTER \$35 each. Booking orders for spring pigs. Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alberta. 14-4

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, AGE one year, weight 300 lbs., \$50. L. M. Pinder, McLean, Sask. 14-4

NORTHERN FOUNDATION REGISTERED Yorkshires. L. D. Hawley, Swan River, Man. toba. 15-4

BERKSHIRE PURE-BRED ORDERS BOOKED. \$10 each. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 15-4

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS Barred Rock Cockerels, \$3.50 each; exhibition eggs \$3.00; utility, \$1.50 per 15. H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask. 15-4

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PAINT TROUBLES SOLVED—HIGH PRICES killed. A paint that lasts longer than oil paint for inside or outside use, for one-third the price. Simply mixed with water as wanted. Write for particulars, also when in want of lumber, fence posts and supplies, for delivered prices. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank Winnipeg, Man. 15-4

IMPROVE YOUR BREAD—HO-MAYD! Bread Improver will make a larger, better flavored loaf of finer color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Send 15c for package for 10 loaves. Ho-Mayde Products Co., 23 Scott St. Toronto, or C. & J. Jones, Winnipeg, Man. 12-4

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory prices. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Bright Mfr. Co., Winnipeg. 494

PERMANENT GREASE OILER PREVENTS COVting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Best Mfg. Co. Winnipeg. 15-4

OXY ACETYLENE WELDING—CAST IRON, steel, aluminum and brass machinery parts repaired, finished off and guaranteed. Regina Mechanics, 1825 Lorne St., Regina. 15-4

SATISFIED SHIPPERS OUR SPECIALTY—Ship your brass, rubbers, copper, rag to the Manitoba Woolen Stock & Metal Co., Winnipeg. 15-4

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established n.w. patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 884

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 154

PATENT—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East Toronto. Booklets free. 154

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKatoon. 154

Let The Guide Sell Your Livestock

With hundreds of the best breeders in Western Canada, The Guide has demonstrated its ability to produce sales from classified ads. After all this is the important thing—can the ads. sell the stuff? The following letters, selected from many received during the past few weeks, will give the answer for The Guide.

CAUSE

These were the ads. they ran. REGISTERED SHORTHORN COW and heifer calf, calf 4 months, \$135. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 15-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD Down rams, shearlings; also lambs sired by imported buck. For prices and show records write or phone. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 46-4

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, APRIL pigs, good ones, \$35 each. B. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 46-6

REMEMBER IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU Your instructions should reach us Wednesday of the week preceding that you wish your ad. run. The rate is economical—7 cents a word—payable in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

EFFECT

These were the results they got. Nov. 23, 1918—The ad. was so successful that the cow and calf were sold by telephone. Immediately the buyer got his mail.

Nov. 27, 1918—Discontinued ad. At once. I am sold out of 1917 and 1918 offerings.

Dec. 18, 1918—Please take ad. out. I could have sold five times the amount of boars if I had them.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE PURE-BRED
Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels; \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, while they last. The cockbird sire of these cockerels cost \$30, straight from Mr. Thompson, New York. Also two choice Percheron stallions left; no better in Saskatchewan; weigh over a ton, one black, other dapple gray; sound, and gentle; good disposition. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. 15-2

100 PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS,
May hatched, M.A.C. stock, laying since October. Record of 150 dozen in weeks during December and January. Price \$2.50 each. Order early. L. D. Jackson, Box 287, Norwood Grove, Man. 15-2

SET EGGS IN WINTER—MY DORCAS WHITE
Wyandottes are fine layers. Pen of 18 pullets averaged 22 eggs per month, January, February, 1918. Layed 194 to 234 eggs, 1918. Hatching eggs, from pen 1, \$3.00 15; \$15 100. Other pens \$2.00 15; \$10 100. Supply limited. G. Thorsteinsson, Gimli, Man. 15-2

SELLING—BUFF LEGHORNS, WINNERS OF
two cups at Calgary, sweepstake Montana State Fair; prolific layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; extra special mating, \$5.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Jack Lyons, 1526 11th Ave., west, Calgary. 15-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM TOWNS
bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, with eleven-generation bred-to-lay stock behind them. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 13-8

PURE-BRED, TRAP-NESTED, EGG-LAYING
strains, exceptionally choice, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, from pen "one," \$3.00. Few settings from my own special pen, \$5.00. Eggs packed carefully; guaranteed. Mrs. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 14-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds, hatching eggs from prize winners, \$2.00 for 15, \$10.50 per 100. Eva Eaglesham, Cayley, Alta. 14-6

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, BEST IN
the West, winning 50 prizes, 1917-18, including 23 firsts at seven shows; 56 prizes, 1918-19, including 17 firsts at six shows. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Cecil Smyth, Strathburg, Sask. 14-4

BABY CHICKS, EGGS, INCUBATOR LOTS,
cockerels. Our heavy Leghorns again showing prize profits. Demand necessitates booking ahead. Catalogue. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 14-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, THE
heavy laying strain. See my winnings at Calgary and Edmonton shows. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 15. Chas. D. Enman, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 13-4

SELLING—S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS, S.C. AN-
conas, eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15, \$15 per 100. Baby chicks, 35c each, from prize winners, Brandon, Neepawa Fair. H. Duke, Newdale, Manitoba. 15-2

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED ROSE
Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; free range; Cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Splendid birds. R. W. Scott, R. R. 5, Grandview, Manitoba. 15-2

HATCHING EGGS, FROM TRAPNESTED
bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$2.50 per 15; Cockerels, \$3.00 up. Harry Martin, 10235 119th St., Edmonton, Alta. 15-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-
erels, the finest ever raised. Eggs in season for hatching. Chas. A. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 7-7

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE
healthy birds, from prize-winning strain. Reasonable prices. Wm. Rutherford, 180 Garry St., Winnipeg. 13-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH
combs, \$3.50 each. Eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$9.00 per 100. Houdans' Cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.75. Jas. Sparkes, Ridgville, Man. 13-8

C. WHITE LEGHORN SHOW COCKERELS,
\$5.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting. Buff Orpington cockerel and eight hens, \$25, eggs, \$3.00 setting. Ellen Jickling, Carman, Man. 13-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, prize-winning stock, winter layers, \$3.00 each; select, \$4.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 11-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND
Rhode Island Whites, better than ever. Eggs, \$1.75 15, \$4.50 50, \$8.00 100. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 12-6

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY; ABSOLUTE-
ly pure-bred; prize winners; Record layers. Send for mating list. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM
tested Barred Rock layers, \$3.00 per 15, five for \$30. W. A. Mustard, Westholm, Farm, Creelman, Sask. 14-4

MOPE FARM BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM
bred-to-lay stock, all year layers; not just March starters. \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM THOROUGHbred
stock. All infertile eggs replaced once. Send for complete poultry catalogue. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 15-2

A.C. PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$4.00 each; hens, \$2.00. B.C. strain. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON SETTING
eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30. C. M. Brett, Franco, Sask. 15-3

BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE
Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$4.00 30, \$7.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 13-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GOOD WINTER
layers, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50, \$9.00 100. O. Kolstad, Frequent, Sask. 15-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN
strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.00 for 100. Mrs. Wm. Dixon, Oak Lake, Man. 15-2

EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS,
at \$2.50 per 15, \$10 per 100; few cockerels, at \$2.50 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 15-2

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—EGGS FOR
hatching, from choice pure-bred stock, \$3.00 per 15 eggs. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 15-3

POULTRY (continued)

DAYS LAND POULTRY YARDS—BREEDER OF
S.C. White, S.C. Brown Leghorns; Barred Rocks; Buff Orpingtons; White Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds, both combs. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Chicks, stock and cockerels for sale. Correspondence invited. A. W. Sharp, Daysland, Alberta. 13-3

25 PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00, three for \$10. Daysland Poultry Yards. 14-2

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-
minum, 90c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS
for hatching from extra fancy and prize-winning stock, \$5.00 per setting 15 eggs, two settings, \$9.00. Choice selected stock, \$2.50 per setting, two settings, \$4.50. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Box 62, Tessier, Sask. 14-4

TODD BROS. S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. HENS
selected by famous "Hogan Test" for egg production. Male bird headed first pen, Edmonton Winter Poultry Show, 1918. \$1.50 per 15. Box 14, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 15-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM MY
famous egg-laying show birds, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting 15 eggs. D. K. Brown, Neepawa, Man. 14-3

EGGS—PRIZE-WINNING SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns \$1.50 a setting, \$9.00 a hundred. Fertility guaranteed. Willow Poultry Yards, Willow, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL DORCAS
and Tom Barron matings; eggs, \$2.50 15, \$4.00 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Infertiles replaced. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 12-6

CHOICE PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS,
single comb. Eggs, \$7.50 per 100; setting, \$1.50. Albert Robbles, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR
hatching—males from pedigree stock—10c each, \$8.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 13-5

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN WYAN-
dottes, of splendid type and color. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,
from pure-bred, choice, utility stock, \$3.00 per 30, \$8.00 per 100. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 14-2

MY GUARANTEED QUALITY BARRED ROCK
hatching eggs will satisfy. Mating list free. Robt. Wilson, Breeder and Judge, Vegreville, Alta. 14-3

EGGS—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS,
\$3.00 per 15. From Hardy's exhibition and utility strain, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. Cowley Webster, Two Creeks, Man. 14-3

OUR INTERNATIONAL CONTEST STRAIN
White Wyandottes, five years, five prizes, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, 80th St., Edmonton. 15-3

BERRY'S STRAIN OF S.C. WHITE LEGHORN
eggs; pure-bred; most prolific layers, \$1.50 for 15, \$8.00 for 120. Mrs. Geo. Church, Lena, Man. 15-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, WELL
marked, extra good laying strain, \$2.00 15, \$10 100. Miss Charlotte Clarke, Swan River, Man. 15-2

PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK
cockerels, dandy big birds, \$5.00 each. Eggs, \$15.00, 45 \$5.00. Mrs. McMeekin, 344 Griswold, Man. 15-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, EXCELLENT
winter layers, 15 for \$2.25, 30 for \$4.00. Jacob Zeller, Pennant, Sask. 15-6

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, \$3.00
per 15; cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50 each. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. 14-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per fifteen. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 14-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID
winter layers, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Dumbrell, Charleswood, Man. 10-8

CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, S.C. WHITE
Leghorns. Catalogue. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont. 11-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GULD'S FAMOUS
bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 setting 15. Stubbs' Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 13-16

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00; eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Wm. T. Myers, Assiniboia, Sask. 14-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY
stock, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Jos. W. Douglas, Paynton, Sask. 14-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-
horn eggs, \$2.50 per 15, \$14 per 100. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgville, Man. 13-3

EGGS, FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horns, heavy layers, \$2.00 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-8

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO-
lay strain Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 14-3

BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$3.50, 30
\$6.00; best exhibition, 15 \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treasbank, Man. 14-7

SINGLE COMB B. MINORCA EGGS, FOR
hatching, \$3.00 per 15. D. L. Stewart, Lena, Man. 15-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
Regal strain, \$3.00 15 eggs. Clark Bros., 127 High Street, London, Ont. 15-2

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, AGRI-
cultural College bred, \$2.50 each. Fred Williamson, Strathclair, Man. 15-2

TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.50. WM. LEYH,
Viscount, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS;
hens, \$5.00; toms, \$7.00. Mrs. T. Jorgensen, Kerrobert, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE
cockerels. Miss Elliot, Arrow River, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,
\$1.50 per setting. D. H. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 15-4

POULTRY (continued)

OUR MOTTO FROM GOLDBANK STRAIN—
Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, at \$6.00 per nine. These are from my best 10 selected hens, weighing from 22 to 24 lbs., mated to my imported yearling gobbler, which weighs 30 lbs., and won first prize at Madison Square Garden Show, New York; purchased after the show from Bird Bros., at \$50. Also a few hens for sale, at \$8.00. Mrs. Alfred Lachance, St. Eustache, Man. 15-2

MAPLE LEAF BARRED ROCKS WIN AGAIN
—At Swift Current Show on 26 entries we won 26 regular and seven special prizes. Every bird a prize winner. Females, \$5.00 up. Eggs, \$3.00 \$5.00, \$7.00 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 15-2

BUFF ORPINGTON—EGGS FOR HATCHING,
from McArthur's prize-winning strain; hens mated with cockerel from Clark's; prize winner at all big Eastern fairs and Madison Square Garden, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting of 15, \$18 per 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Man. Sask. 15-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PEN SELECTED, 15
eggs, \$2.00; Rouen Ducks, 8 eggs, \$2.00; White Holland Turkeys, 8 eggs, \$3.00; young gobbler, \$5.00. Booking orders now. All poultry pure-bred. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta. 15-2

S.C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, FROM
heavy-laying strain, 25 cents each, or \$22.50 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting. The White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 15-6

BARRED ROCKS—HENS, GOOD TYPE,
splendid layers, mated to males imported from America's best bred-to-lay strains. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15, postage free. W. W. Smith, Battleford, Sask. 15-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB
White Leghorn, White Plymouth Rocks. Stock imported from the States in January; Ferris and Berry strains, \$2.00 for 15. W. F. Cook, Breckenbury, Sask. 15-2

ORDERS TAKEN FOR EGGS; BARRED PLY-
mouth Rocks. Cockerels won first at the Winnipeg Show, 1919. \$2.00 and \$3.00 for setting 15. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 15-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS.
Cockerels of choicest breeding and mated to my heavy winter layers, \$2.50 per 15, \$15 per 100. O. M. Blackwell, Creelman, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS
at Saskatoon and Prince Albert Poultry Shows; eggs, \$3.50 setting; utility stock, \$2.50 setting. Louis Strauss, Kinistino, Sask. 15-5

WINNIPEG POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, 387
Maryland, Winnipeg, Man.—50-egg incubator, \$8.00; order now. Everything for the poultry man. Catalog free. 15-2

SEND FOR MATING LIST, DESCRIBING OUR
High Class R.C. Red and S.C.W. Leghorn matings. Eggs, \$3.00 to \$8.00 per setting. Jas. Nichol, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 15-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM
imported stock, \$6.00 per setting of 15; also white Rock eggs, at \$1.50 per setting of 13. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 14-4

HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, VIGOR-
ous, noted strains, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 45, \$12 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—COCKERELS, WHITE WYAN-
dottes, White Rocks, Black Orpingtons; Toulouse ganders, prize-winning stock. Write for prices. Shaunavon Poultry Assn., Shaunavon, Sask. 14-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FOR
setting in season, \$8.50 per 100, or \$2.00 for setting of 15. Mrs. J. M. Ruddell, Elm Creek, Man. 14-2

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—STOCK
for sale. Eggs from my prize winners, \$5.00 per 15. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 14-2

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS FROM PRIZE-
winning pen, \$5.00 per 15. Order early. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 14-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, from trap-nested, bred-to-lay stock, \$3.00 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 14-2

PURE-BRED ROCK EGGS, FROM GOOD
layers, \$1.50 for 15, \$4.00 for 50, \$7.00 for 100. Mrs. John McGintie, Tofteld, Alta. 14-3

U.S. AND CANADA PRIZE-WINNING CHICK-
ens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, West Minneapolis, P.O. Hopkins, Minn. 15-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS
for sale, \$1.50 per setting; prize-winning stock. Mrs. Annie Vallance, Smiley, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, FROM
valuable stock, \$3.00 setting. Henry Brim, Sardis, British Columbia. 15-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY
laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 15-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN, ALSO WHITE LEG-
horn eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 15-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN
eggs, \$3.00 for 15. Albert F. Moore, Box 103, Roland, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS,
\$2.00 for 15. Mrs. F. Greenslade, Carlton, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00
for 15. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 15-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE WHITE
Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. D. Ritchie, Zealandia, Sask. 15-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKER-
els, \$3.00. Eggs, for hatching, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. B. T. Weekman, Rouleau, Sask. 15-2

TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS
and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 15-1

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, SPLENDID
layers, \$2.00 per 15. Oliver Dunn, Alexander, Man. 15-3

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM BRED-TO-
lay all-winter layers, \$1.50 15, \$8.00 100. E. Maire, Islay, Alberta. 15-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FARM RANGE, EGGS
15 \$1.25, 100 \$6.50. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 13 10

PURE-BRED B.P. ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 FOR
15. P. E. Hiebert, Winkler, Man. 14-4

SELLING—BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 SET-
ting. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 14-4

POULTRY (continued)

BARRED ROCKS—SPLENDID LAYING
strain, 60 hens laid 3,400 eggs during January February, March, April, 1918. Hens inspected and approved by University of Saskatchewan \$42.00 per setting. George Porteous, Spring side, Sask. 15-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, FROM
good utility flock, \$2.00 for 15; mammoth bronze turkey eggs, \$1.00 each, from large hens; nice 3-year-old pea hen, \$12.00. H. Lee, Shaw Farm, Springdale, Sask. 15-2

SEED GRAIN

BANK'S PEDIGREE NORTH-WEST DENT
seed corn. We have specialized for four years with this hardy early-maturing strain; grown for two years at Harding, Manitoba, with excellent results. The seed offered is fine sample; germination 96%. Price 15 cents lb., shelled; 12 cents lb., on cob. Freight paid on shipments of 100 lb. and over. For further information, write H. O. Englehart, Harding, Man., or mail your order direct to Bankhead Orchard Co. Ltd., Kelowna, B.C. 15-3

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—SIXTY THOUS-
and pounds grown by self on Good Luck Ranch, and cleaned, graded and sacked for shipment at Government Terminal Elevator, Calgary 100-lb. lots, 16 per lb. 500-lb. lots, 15c per lb.; bags 54c each. Hereford bulls always on hand. Direct communication. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 13-4

SELLING—AMERICAN BANNER SEED OATS,
car lots; grown from registered seed on new land; absolutely free from wild oats or noxious weeds. Samples on request. Price \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Strathclair. Cummins, Box 54, Strathclair, Man. 15-2

1,000 BUS. GARTON'S REGENERATED BAN-
ner seed oats, 34 lbs. bus., 98% vitality, \$1.00 500-bus. Mensury barley, splendid seed, plump, clean, 98% vitality, \$1.25. Samples on request. Bags at cost. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 14-3

SELLING—PURE O.A.C. BARLEY, \$1.35; MEN-
sury barley, \$1.25; and second generation Victory oats, grown on breaking, \$1.50; all thoroughly cleaned and highly germinating. M. S. Fossum, St. Agathe, Man. 13-4

BIG, STRONG TESTED SEED. SOLD UNDER
clearly defined brands. Every bag tagged with grade and germination. Catalog on request. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 4-1

WIND BRAND SEED OATS, No. 1 GOVERN-
ment standard, \$1.20, No. 2, \$1.10, bags free. Write for list varieties and samples. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 11-1

PREMOST AND NORTH DAKOTA 52 WILT-
resistant seed flax, extra choice quality and absolutely free from noxious weeds, \$4.50 per bushel. Seed houses quoting \$5.50 for same varieties. Wm. Webb, Rosetown, Sask. 14-2

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED FOR SALE, IN
2½-bushel bags, \$3.20 per bushel, f.o.b. Head- 15-2
ingly. Also Improved Marquis, in bags, \$2.90 per bushel. F. W. Watt, 309 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg. 15-4

CHOICE, CLEAN VICTORY OATS, GERMINA-
tion 97%. Samples on application. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Home- 13-3
wood, Man. E. A. August.

SELLING—WHEELER'S IMPROVED PRESTON
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SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, HIGH
germination test, 95 cents bushel, f.o.b. Wilcox. Sample on request. A. F. Humbert, Wilcox, Sask. 15-2

<

SEED GRAIN—continued

GOLD RAIN OATS, FIFTY BUSHELS LEFT
Won first at International Soil Products Exhibition, Kansas City. Won first, Registered oats, at National Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg. 110 bushels per acre grown at M.A.C. from my seed. A few bushels will give good foundation for seed oats for next year. Price \$8.50 per 100 lbs. Donald A. S. Bell, Rathwell, Manitoba.

REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

PRODUCERS' REGISTERED SEED—REGIS-
tered Marquis seed for sale, improved, heavy yielding strain, the kind that will help produce bumper crops, \$3.60 per bushel. F. J. Anderson, 655 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 7c

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PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY.
Grade of six 10-pound pails for \$17. Cheaper freight rate on two or more crates. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 14-3

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tractor, excellent running order, recently overhauled. Can ship C.N. or C.P., price \$2,000 on car. Engine, fifteen miles from Winnipeg, where can be examined by expert. W. H. Menneray, St. Adolphe, Man. 15-4

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what you wish to clean. We have for sale several good-as-new machines that we have replaced with others of larger capacity. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 10c

SELLING—STUMP PULLER (KIRSTIN MODEL
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FOR SALE—A 10-20 TITAN TRACTOR.
nearly new; three-furrow Oliver engine gang, stubble and breaker-bottoms. Price \$1,000. C. A. Jacobson, Minburn, Alta.

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cooled Manitoba engine, \$15; P. and O. three-furrow horse gang, complete, six shares, \$150. G. Taylor, Bunclebury, Man.

SELLING—REBUILT 20-40 CASE, SIX-BOTTOM
Sattley plow; 28-inch Case separator and belt, all for \$2,350 cash. Would take half-cash. Frank Orchard & Son, Deerwood, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—25-75 REAVES HIGH-PRESSURE
double-cross compound; 10-furrow double-bottom Cockshutt plow. Ed. Forsyth, Halbrite, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND
I.H.C. Portable Kerosene Burner Engine, 20 H.P., for \$475 cash. Grenfell Milling Co., Grenfell, Sask. 14-2

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Tractor Engine, second-hand, 145 lbs. steam pressure, first class order, price only \$800 cash. Grenfell Milling Co., Grenfell, Sask. 14-2

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SELLING—22 H.P. PORTABLE OPPOSED
Cylinder Kerosene Engine, nearly new. Apply C. Deaver, Smithburg, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—AVERY SELF-LIFT SIX-BOTTOM
stubble gang, twelve shares, \$500. G. D. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—25-50 TRACTOR; 33-50 SEPARA-
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be in good repair. Apply to Erickson & Sons, Maryfield, Sask.

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Altman-Taylor separator. Snap, for quick sale. R. C. Currie, Thornhill, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—12-25 AVERY TRACTOR, RUN ONE
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most new, \$20. E. Lanning, Chaplin, Sask. 14-2

FARM LANDS

\$1,200 DOWN SECURES 159 ACRES, PAIR
horses, 10 cows and wagons, harness, long list implements, hay, straw, seed grain, potatoes, etc. Eighty acres loam fields, clay subsoil, spring, creek-watered 30-cow pasture; valuable wood, timber; great amount fruit. Large two-story house, big basement stock barn, silo, three hay barns, granaries, tenant house, hog, poultry houses; all good repair. Only 1 1/2 miles creamery and town. To settle now, \$4,600 takes all, easy terms. Details page 33, Spring Catalog Bargains, 19 states, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 225 BG, Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

Suggestions for Seeding Stubble

Taking into Consideration the Conditions That Prevail This Season

—By Seager Wheeler

THE unusual conditions prevailing at this time, of lack of moisture in the soil, may call for some change in our usual system of seeding the grain crop. There is no hard and fast rule that we can follow at all times, and there are times and seasons when we may change our methods to advantage.

It is my object in this article to point out some safe practices to follow this season. We are facing a problem at this time that is unusual, and to some extent a serious one, and it will call for some changes in the methods usually followed in a normal fashion. In many districts there has been a light precipitation during the two last seasons, therefore there was little or no moisture stored up in the soil at the end of the season of 1918. There has been light snowfall up to the present time—in some districts there is practically none—and while there is always a possibility of more snow before the spring opens up there is also the probability that there will be insufficient to provide sufficient moisture in the soil at seeding time to carry the crop along until the usual rainfall.

My experience in the past indicates that no matter how heavy the snowfall is during the winter, even so heavy

that the seed germinates and roots uniformly, and can take advantage of what moisture is near the surface of the soil.

Utilize All Available Moisture

As the situation now stands there is little or no moisture below the surface excepting on well-prepared fallow or breaking. It is the stubble lands that I am referring to. What snow may yet fall may provide just sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and start it on its way until rains fall.

Under these circumstances it is a question how we may take the most advantage of all the available moisture in the soil. There are areas of stubble land to be seeded. It is some satisfaction that considerable areas of stubble lands last fall was surface cultivated by either the disc harrow, cultivator or plow. The big question is what to do with these stubble fields both cultivated or uncultivated, whether it is advisable to plow them previous to seeding or not.

While I am no advocate of stubbling in of the grain crop in a normal season, I would throw out some suggestions for seeding these stubble fields to meet the unusual conditions prevailing at this time. As there is so little moisture in the soil it is a question whether it will be profitable to plow previous to seeding or not.

If the stubble is plowed it ought to be plowed shallow, not more than two to two-and-a-half inches, or plowed deep for obvious reasons. I shall refer to this further on. Taking up the question of seeding on stubble, it may be more profitable to do so than to plow at the usual depth so commonly done, viz., two to four inches deep. Of course it must be taken into consideration that any badly weed-infested soil ought not to be seeded, but only lands that are fairly free of weed seeds, such as those that grew a fallow crop last season. Breaking, and other fields that may in reason be seeded, should not be tilled or cultivated too deeply previous to seeding. I would suggest cultivation of the surface at two inches to not more than two-and-a-half inches deep, leaving the lower portion firm. This cultivation may be done by the plow, cultivator or disc harrow, stirring thoroughly the upper two inches and no deeper, and the

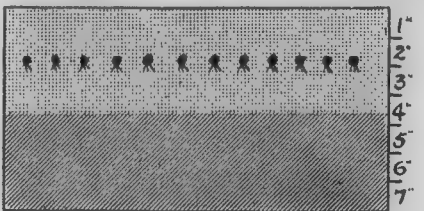


Fig. 2.—Seed Sown in Shallow Plowing.

seed should be planted on the bottom of the loose top soil and lying on the top or just into the lower firm unstirred portion of the soil. The upper cultivated soil from the mulch will prevent evaporation of moisture from the lower depths, until the growing crop begins to draw on the moisture. By that time some rains may fall. The procedure would be this: After the thorough stirring of the top two inches by the cultivator or disc harrow, seed and follow with the surface packer immediately to pack the seed down firm. If the surface is plowed it should be cultivated by either disc harrow, cultivator, or harrow, at two inches. The disc harrow or cultivator will do best work; the object is to thoroughly loosen the top two or two-and-a-half inches no matter if it dries out as the seed will be planted below and the rooting goes downwards.

Packing the soil down firmly on the seed is very essential. It is preferable to harrowing in the seed, as it may be necessary to harrow the crop as it is coming through the ground. If packed down the seed will not be disturbed as may be the case if only harrowed after

seeding. Fig. 1 illustrates the foregoing.

Where the stubble fields were cultivated last fall, all that will be necessary will be to harrow or cultivate early in the spring and let them stand until the fallow is seeded. By this time some weeds will show up and can be destroyed by the cultivation given in seeding the crops.

Spring Plowing

We now come to the question of plowing stubble fields in the spring. If it is considered there is sufficient moisture to warrant plowing, I would advise plowing either shallow or deep—no half way plowing. For instance, to make this point clear—taking for an example a field that was previously plowed six inches deep. By plowing at three to four inches in the spring we cut it in two parts, and we get neither a satisfactory seed bed nor root bed. One is too deep; the other too shallow. Such a field will be settled and firm after lying nearly two seasons. By plowing half this depth we loosen the top half. If the seed is planted at two inches, we have around the seed some open air spaces and if the condition remains dry the moisture readily evaporates in the spring and we will not get uniform germination or sound

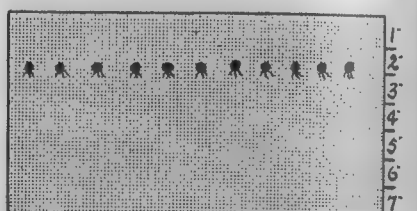


Fig. 3.—Seed Sown in Deep Plowing.

rooting. This is illustrated in Fig. 2. By plowing shallow at two inches we do not disturb the lower portion but only sufficiently to make a seed bed and the seed is planted below the loose portion. We have more depth of root bed—and prevent any evaporation from below. See Fig. 1.

Where the plowing is done deeply (see Fig. 3), it is essential to have a packer attachment to the plow. Then follow with the heavier packer and pack again immediately behind the seeder. A good many crop failures on spring-plowed stubble lands can be traced to plowing only three to four inches deep, as in Fig. 2.

In localities of abundant rainfall this may not apply, but we are in the dry belt and should always provide for this condition.

To summarize, I would point out the advisability of seeding stubble land in the drier area only along the lines pointed out in the foregoing. Coarse stubble plowed under at three to four inches deep acts to a certain extent as props, and allows an air space between the bottom of the furrow slice and the soil below. This can be remedied by previous cultivation of the stubble previous to plowing.

I have pointed out the advisability of packing down the seed immediately to get the seed germinated as soon as possible, and to allow of harrowing after the crop is coming through the ground. This will also bring the stubble to the surface and aid as a mulch and prevent drifting of the soil.

It is essential to cultivate only to the depth of seeding, and that would be from two to two-and-a-half inches. Have the seed planted below the cultivated portion and not in it.

I have pointed out what I consider will be the wisest course to follow this season, and if intelligently done it may be fruitful of results. On the other hand, in normal seasons I would prefer to plow deeply after the stubble had been cultivated.

Shetland Ponies for Children

W. D. McLennan, of Airdrie, Alta., is offering a number of nice Shetland ponies and mares for sale. Some of these were prize winners at Calgary a couple of weeks ago, and they are broken to ride or drive. No more suitable present can be given a boy or girl than a Shetland pony. Mr. McLennan is also offering several car loads of good, serviceable work horses.

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IT IS AN URGENT NECESSITY AT THE PRESENT TIME TO

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GROW your own Vegetables for Winter Canning.

GROW especially, lots of PEAS, BEANS and EARLY POTATOES. They are ready in June or July, and can be used all the year round.

VEGETABLE growing offers every opportunity to reduce the high cost of living.

SEED CORN FODDER AND GRASSES.

Northern-grown Minnesota 12	5 Bus. or over
North-west Dent. Per bushel	\$4.50
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	Per 100 lbs.
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Permanent Pasture Grass	28.00
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Patmore's Manitoba Grown Seed Potatoes

We have all standard varieties: Wee McGregor, Early Bovee, Carman, American Wonders, Ohio, Mortgage Lifters, Etc.

Per bushel (bag included)	\$2.00
10 bushels or more, per bushel	1.75
50 bushels and over, per bushel	1.50

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23 Packages of all varieties Vegetable Seed: Cauliflower, Corn, Peas, Beans, etc. \$1.35 Postpaid

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15 Packets, containing 15 varieties of best Flower Seeds. Postpaid .35

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20 Packets Popular Old-fashioned Garden Flower Seeds. Postpaid .85

COLLECTION No. 4

Half-bushel Corn, 5 lbs. Rape, 15 lbs. Field Peas, 1 lb. Mangel, 1 lb. Swede \$5.00

COLLECTION No. 5

15 Packets Vegetable, 7 Packets Flower Seeds. Postpaid \$1.00

We are special agents for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England. We list in our Catalogue the hardest varieties of their World-famed Seeds in sealed packets.

Write To day for our 1919 Catalogue

In which we list all the hardest and best varieties of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses, Fodders, and Seed Potatoes. Profusely Illustrated and Cultural Directions.

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The Greatest Acquisition Yet Introduced into the West to Provide Fresh Fruit Constantly.



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\$1.00 Per Dozen, Postpaid.

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Note the vigorous growth, the berries in all sizes (some ripe) and flowers still showing for more fruit. This plot was planted first week in May. We picked ripe strawberries from it 24th of June, and continued picking ripe strawberries every day until the hard frosts came in the middle of October.

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SASKATOON, Sask.

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Postpaid \$1.00 Postpaid \$1.00

These are all young plants, raised in our nurseries and greenhouses, packed right out of pots in moss and air-proof wrapping.

PLEASE NOTE CONDITION — Choice of varieties must be left to us, the purchaser simply mentioning the number of collections wanted.

Set No. 10.— 8 Rooted Plants, assorted varieties.

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Set No. 36.— 12 Lilac Shrubs of good varieties, 1 foot.

Set No. 39.— 20 Young Trees, Russian Willow and Poplar, 1 foot.

Set No. 40.— 100 Caragana Seedlings, 6 inches.

Set No. 41.— 100 Cottonwood, 6 to 9-inch Seedlings.

Set No. 42.— 100 Maples, 6 to 9-inch Seedlings.

Set No. 43.— 100 Ash, 6 to 9-inch Seedlings.

Set No. 44.— 100 Elm, 6 to 9-inch Seedlings.

The above will be sent as early as moderate weather will permit.

WHY HAVE WIND-SWEPT CROPS?

150,000 Russian Poplars, Cottonwood, and Russian Willows, 1 to 3 feet high. Per 100 \$15.00

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Per 100	
100,000 Caragana, 2 to 3 feet high, at	\$3.00
50,000 Lilac, 2 to 3 feet high, at	5.00
Russian Willow Cuttings	4.00

FOR SHADE OR SHELTER

Straight Young Trees.

Cottonwood, Maple, Ash, or Elm, 5 to 10 feet \$50. to \$1.00

Thousands of Crab Apples and Plum Trees, Currant Bushes, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits etc.,

Trees will increase the value of property. Wind-breaks will reduce the fuel bill. Shade trees make life a joy and pleasure. Hedges are cheaper than fences.

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EMPIRE Milkers are self-adjusting. They milk any cow, regardless of whether she is a hard or easy milker, large or small teats, nervous or calm, large or small udder. Teat cups stay on without surcingles or harness.

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Your needs have been foreseen. Dealers in your neighborhood have been supplied with the Martin-Senour line. And you have only to name your Painting Wants to have them promptly filled.

BARN PAINT—Martin-Senour "Red School House" is the paint for the barn. It spreads easily—covers more surface, and holds its fresh, bright color against wear and weather.

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PAINT
than
REPAIR**

THE B-H painted farm is a protected farm. As a good farmer you know how much cheaper it is for you to protect your buildings against wind and weather than to allow your valuable property to decay. Just as you insure your buildings against fire so you insure them against decay, by the use of

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT 70% Pure White Lead
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BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG
MEDICINE HAT CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

The Kitchen Garden

Continued from Page 32

lings do not dry out. As soon as the young plants are in the second or third leaf, transplant into a box or boxes about two inches apart; or they may be put into flower pots, one in each. Then the roots do not need to be disturbed when putting out the plants into their permanent quarters. See that they are well hardened off before setting them out, which will be about June 1 to 15. Do not be in a hurry to put out tender plants unless they have all been well hardened first.

Equipment

I have taken it for granted that your land is in good shape, that is, good rich soil, fall plowed as all gardens should be for best results. As to equipment, I would say a woman should have a wheel hoe, if she has the garden to attend to. You have no idea what a wonderful help it is if you have never had one. I am sure if the men only could see how much labor it saves, they would get one very quickly. There is very little horse work needed with a machine that has the attachments complete, it is so easily adjusted. Another thing which I have found very handy is the wheelbarrow for hauling sundry things to and from the garden. I also have a two-wheeled push cart and the uses I find for that machine are very numerous.

You will note that I have mentioned sowing long rows. This saves time, and if you do not need a whole row of one kind, put two or more kinds of vegetables in the one row. But arrange so that it can be done with the least possible time and energy.

I have not mentioned potatoes as I think that is the man's job and work for the horses, but there is enough space for a few early ones in the garden if you wish. Celery, tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower should be started in a hot bed for best returns.

Better Obstetrics

Continued from Page 34

which should be borne in mind. It cannot be given until the doctor is assured that labor has actually set in. The patient must be watched by the doctor all the time, he studies the individual and regulates the doses accordingly. The patient must be free from all kidney trouble, but this, of course, may often be overcome with pre-natal treatment. And anyhow in these cases there is no possible objection to the use of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen alone, which is infinitely superior to chloroform.

Playing the Game

It is a curious fact that there are still so many people who cling to the idea that somehow or other it is not playing the game to relieve pain in child-birth. They are so impressed with it being a process of Nature that they cannot believe it can possibly be right, safe or wise to do anything very much with anaesthetics. Teeth are natural phenomena, but we do not hesitate to relieve any pain which they may cause us. In the first birth recorded in the Bible we are informed that "The Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and he slept," and from the rib then taken from Adam, was born the first woman.

As a matter of fact, for ages past the intense sufferings of women in labor have so roused the sympathy of mankind that numerous crude and unsuccessful attempts have been made to relieve it from time to time. Even uncivilized communities impressed with the necessity of trying to do something to assuage the agony have sought to attain the end by means of potion ointments, incantations and similar useless measures. In India, today, native women are urged to inhale charcoal vapour with the object of deadening the sensibility to pain. Now we, in this twentieth century, have through the past ages of continuous demand for relief had our prayers granted. Painless child-birth is perfectly possible and is no longer a dubious fact, but unless women become positive in their insistence upon their rights, the doctors will postpone studying and practicing a technique, which, while it saves the women pains, makes them take infinite pains.

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Burn off that Stubble!

Lightning
Stubble
Burner

WRITE TO THE MAKERS
The Gladstone Lyon Co.
Winnipeg Calgary

My Labor-Saving Kitchen

Continued from Page 28

in on the dining-room side with a china cabinet effect. The top row of cupboards is for storing anything or everything desired. They open only on the kitchen side. The dining-room side of these top cupboards can appear plain plastered wall or wood-panel as desired. In the centre at the bottom are four drawers with handles on the kitchen side as well as on the dining-room side so they are accessible from either room. When setting the table they would be pulled out on the dining-room side and if the top drawer is used for silver it will be pulled out kitchenwards when the silver is being washed. Above the drawers is a square table effect, two feet wide on the dining-room side, the back of which appears a mirror, quite like a sideboard, but this mirror is hung like a window on pulleys and goes up at a touch when dishes can be passed out to the kitchen very quickly. The back of this mirror is finished in wood to match the kitchen side of the rest of the cupboard. Since the mirror slides up the space above is not used for anything else—it appears just plain panelling.

Washing the Dishes

In washing the dishes our method was to have the dish-table just beneath this mirror, which saved steps and handling. As wiped, the dishes went right on to the shelves from the kitchen side. Then the table was wheeled over to the sink or stove to wash up any other dishes.

For those who like to wash their dishes in the sink a change would have to be made, putting the sink beneath the dish-cupboard and the work-table next the kitchen cabinet. A very convenient rack for drying dishes could then be utilized. This rack is made of slats and wire so that each dish is standing on its end and not touching other dishes. The dishes are washed first in hot water and then in cold and set up on the rack, a groove at the bottom of which collects the water and drains it back into the sink. In large families this is quite a help.

The rack could be hung over the two centre doors in the first two cupboards—thus leaving each door free for putting away the dishes. The dishes dry, clear and shiny using this rack, and many people like it, but I have found that the time it takes to put the dishes into the rack and then later to take them out and put them away was longer than the old-fashioned wiping and washing through one hot water. I don't use the sink for dish washing as I find I hit the taps and nick the dishes, also it requires a small pan.

On the dining-room side this cupboard is finished with glass doors and can be made as fancy or as plain as one wishes. We had a carpenter build ours and stained it Mission oak on the dining-room side and it really looked well and did not cost more than many of the small sideboards for sale in the stores, yet it held about six times as much stuff.

A High Stool

Now if you will come back to the kitchen with me I'll show you my greatest strength saver. It is the high kitchen stool. We bought a high office stool and cut the legs off just to suit my height, so I am comfortable sitting on it to work at the sink or table. I sit down to do nearly every thing, dishes or vegetables, and even ironing. The fireless cooker can be slid under the work-table when not in use.

Have you noticed the screened porch in the plan? This is absolutely fly-proof, and is such a pleasant place to work in, especially in the summer time. I plan to do my vegetables, my ironing and sewing out on it. A comfortable rocking chair and a glimpse of green trees and blue sky make even potato-peeling a pleasure. This porch is large enough for the family to eat on in hot weather. A common table with two long benches would make them all comfortable and save the trouble of carrying out things.

In my married life I have lived in seven different kitchens, each of which has had some good points and some bad ones, but it is my dream to some day have a kitchen with all good points, such as this plan I have shown you. Such, I think, will keep me contented, and help me to dispatch my daily duties in all times and weathers.

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*One Seed-Piece and
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TEA "is good tea"

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Spring Housecleaning

Continued from Page 26

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Pedigreed Seed Gives Bigger Yield, Higher Grade and More Money Per Acre. From a Standpoint of Yield, Earliness, Quality and Grade, You Will Find it Best to Sow the Best Seed

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Bred by Dr. Saunders, of Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for extreme earliness, combined with quality and yield. If you are going to grow wheat in a frosty district, grow Prelude. Do not gamble. Play safe. Under favorable conditions Marquis, for instance, may outyield Prelude but in a season of early frost Prelude will outyield and outgrade any of them.

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Two-bushel lots and up, \$3.50 per bus. All prices include bags.

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2 bushels at \$3.15 per bushel
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20 bushels at 3.05 per bushel
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2 bus. and up at \$2.75 per bus.

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For most districts this is the variety to grow, but many farmers need new pure stock; good, big, clean seed. There is a surprising difference in larger yields, better grades and more money per acre.

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This old time-tried variety is almost extinct, but is being called for from the dry districts where it gives the length of straw most of the other varieties lack.

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There are thousands of farmers growing wheat that could have retired years ago had they put the same time and work in Rye, which is well suited to Western Canada; not only in the dry districts, on light, poor soil, in frosty parts, but also in some of the best wheat-growing parts of the West. Rye makes its growth during May and June, and escapes drought latter part of July, which merely ripens it. It practically never lodges. Makes an excellent nurse crop. Yields bigger than wheat in same soil. The market for it is strong, and prices for it will probably be maintained better than for some of the other grains. Watch the Rye market. Investigate this crop.

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10 bushels at 2.60 per bushel
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50 bushels at 2.50 per bushel

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2 bushels at \$2.00 per bushel
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Every Bag with Tag Showing Brand and Germination Test

Many farmers are growing the wrong variety for their own local conditions. We will be glad to give you our experience with the different varieties, it will be useful to you—Write for it.

Prices for Gold Rain, Seger, Abundance, Garton's No. 22, Banner, or Orloff.

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No. 1 Seed, Government Standard
3 bushels and up at \$1.20 per bushel
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"Now for the floor," Annie had said, "and I don't believe there's any short cut to clean a dirty floor except get down and scrub it with soap and water and much elbow grease, but I can at least put an old cushion under my knees."

"I saw what was called 'The housemaid's chariot' described in a magazine some time ago," said Katie. "It was simply the bottom and ends of a box, well padded for kneeling on, and a place to put the brush and soap; but we mustn't use soap and brushes on the linoleums, and mother rubs them over every three months with a little boiled linseed oil. She says that it is why ours last so long."

Mrs. Ross came home at dark, but as the living rooms were in their usual comfortable orderliness she did not suspect the revolution upstairs. She was rejoicing, however, at having cleaned all Mrs. Wilson's windows. "Did you have to scrape all that paint off?" enquired Annie. "No," said her mother. "I took a cup of boiling water and added as much lye as would dissolve in it. Then dipped a piece of rag, tied on the end of a stick, in the solution, and rubbed the paint over. It came off easily, but I had to be careful not to let a drop on my hands. I then washed the glass with a little bon-am on my cloth and polished it with a handful of old newspapers; it's better than the common soap for glass."

The next morning was clear, with a strong wind. "Just the right day to beat the mattresses and the carpet," declared Katie. "Oh, for a vacuum cleaner," said Annie. "But I'll hate to put that ugly, threadbare carpet down on our nice room."

The carpet in Clara Leslie's room got quite threadbare, so she turned the wrong side up, stretched it tightly, treated it to a good wash of thin, hot glue, and, when that was dry, two coats of red paint. I didn't care for the color, for red is stimulating, and too much of it is irritating, but we might try painting this old carpet a rich golden brown." "It would take so long to dry each coat," objected Annie. We could work at the other rooms between times," replied Katie. "Besides," she continued, "I'm going to do over the furniture, and the carpet will be ready as soon as it is. I'm going to give it two coats of the very lightest cream paint, then two of enamel, smoothing each with fine sandpaper, and afterwards I'll try to do a little decorating with gold paint."

A busy week passed, and the girls were gazing with pride on the north room. The renovated carpet and furniture fulfilled their highest hopes; the old bleached cheese-cloth curtains had been boiled in water, to which a trifle of yellow dye had been added, then dipped in milk to give them a little body, and now beautifully ironed and hanging softly in the windows, gave the place the appearance of being flooded with golden sunshine; a well-burnished jardiniere of brass had been borrowed from the parlor to hold flowers and a seat had been evolved from a box, cushioned and upholstered with a strong fabric, dyed to match the carpet. "It's wonderful what one can do among a lot of old junk with lots of paint and dye," commented Annie, with a sigh of content.

That night, when Mrs. Ross came home, her husband announced that he must spend a week in the city on business, and insisted upon her accompanying him for a rest and change. "Mrs. Wilson is able to be up now, and they can get Cathie Simpson a part of each day," he said.

"We'll tackle mother's room as soon as she goes," confided Annie to Katie, when they were alone, "but we can't get out the wardrobe."

"We'll cover it with old newspapers so it won't get splattered," said Katie. "What colors will we use?" questioned Annie.

"The room is large and very sunny," replied Katie, "so it could be blue, as that is her favorite color. Blue is sedative and quiets the nerve, so it should be very suitable for a sleeping room. The stained woodwork and the furniture are nice, so we will just freshen them by rubbing with the linseed oil and polishing with a soft cloth."

but the paper is hideous, and I believe we will give it a dose of the same kalsomine that we put on the ceiling, and see how it looks; but those faded art sateen curtains will give the room a shabby appearance, no matter what we do," lamented Katie.

"Let's experiment with them in the dye pot until we get the right shade of blue," suggested Annie, "but we can't dye the carpet, with its ugly buff ground and great sheaves of impossible pink and purple flowers." "I believe we can," cried Katie. "After we put it down we'll try brushing it over with a strong dye solution, and see how it looks."

Another busy week passed, but everything was spick and span when their father and mother arrived, as brother Ned had devoted a day to cleaning and whitewashing the cellar and tidying the yard. The kalsomined paper was a decided success, the design showing dimly through with a dainty shadow effect, and the despised carpet had turned a rich mahogany color, which harmonized well with the walls and furniture. Mother made a delighted inspection of the house from attic to cellar, then sank into her little chair in the spotless kitchen. "Well, I'm proud of you girls!" she exclaimed.

"But aren't you proud of your home too?" asked Annie, who was sitting on the arm of her chair, stroking her gray hair.

"Yes; I'm proud of my home, too," said Mrs. Ross. "It's the realization of Ruskin's ideal when he said that 'The true nature of home is a peaceful retreat, where we may rest after the labors of a busy day.'"

Labor-Saving Devices

Continued from Page 30

iceless refrigerator, shown in the illustrations, are very simple and can be made from the illustrations by the handy man. The lowering of the temperature of the inside of the refrigerator depends upon the evaporation of water. To change water from a liquid to a vapor, or to bring about evaporation, requires heat. As evaporation takes place heat is taken from the inside of the refrigerator, thereby lowering the temperature of the inside and the contents. A wooden frame is made and covered with screen wire, preferably the rustless kind. The door is made to fit closely and is mounted on brass hinges, and can be fastened with a brass latch. Adjustable shelves can be made of solid wood or strips, or sheets of galvanized metal. These shelves rest on side braces placed at desirable intervals. A bread-baking pan is placed on the top and the frame rests in another.

A cover of cotton flannel, burlap or duck, is made to fit the frame. This cover is buttoned around the top of the frame and down the side on which the door is not hinged, using buggy-hooks and eyes or large-headed tacks and eyelets worked in the material. The bottom of the cover should be extended down into the lower pan. Four double strips, which taper to eight or ten inches in width, are sewed to the upper part of the cover. These form wicks which dip into the upper pan. Keep the upper pan filled with water. The water is drawn by capillary action through the wicks and saturates the cover. The refrigerator works best when rapid evaporation takes place.

There are scores of things which the handy man can make and which will save the women of the house much work and time. A dumb waiter is well-known, and no house is complete without it. Shallow sliding-doors between the kitchen and the dining-room are almost indispensable. Dishes and food may be placed on a shelf arranged level with the bottom of the doors and many steps thus may be saved between the dining-room and kitchen. When building a new house, a clothes chute should not be overlooked. It is more difficult to build in a house already completed. Soiled clothing may then be sent from the bedrooms to the basement and much lifting and carrying is eliminated. An endless clothes line is a real labor-saver. This is an arrangement on pulleys, and the operator may stand in one place and hang out a line full of clothes. They may also be gathered in the same manner.

A little ingenuity, and a hammer and saw can accomplish much for the busy farm woman.



PLOW TO THE FENCE LINE

Because of the present high price of living and farming, every farm owner should utilize every available foot of ground to the best possible advantage. You cannot do this with the old rail fence. You are bound to have a lot of waste land in the fence corners, growing obnoxious weeds, infesting the whole farm and making an unnecessary expense and a waste that should be obviated. You are interested in making money—not wasting it. A farm to bring a return for the money invested and the labor expended must be farmed thoroughly—all of it farmed thoroughly. There must be no waste fence corners and no weeds to contaminate the land. A farm to be profitable must be clean.

When you plow to the fence line, as is shown in this illustration, you reach a maximum efficiency. A full hundred per cent fence satisfaction is realized. These are all important considerations. A good fence must be well made. Not only must the material—the wire that is used—be of the best, but the knot that ties the stays and lateral wires together must be of the best. Then you have a fence that stays where you put it. Same even tension winter or summer—strong—durable. There is great satisfaction in constructing a good fence like the

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Fence for these reasons. The strong line wires have a wave or crimp which gives elasticity and spring to the fence and also provides for expansion and contraction caused by heat and cold. Great care is given to a uniform tension on each wire, so that there will be no long wires to make the fence sag, nor any short wires to take up all the strain and break. The strain is evenly distributed on each wire. The Sarnia Knot fastens the stay wires to the line wires in such a manner that they cannot be slipped in any direction. At the same time permits easy erection over rough or uneven ground without kinking or bending either the lines or the upright wires.

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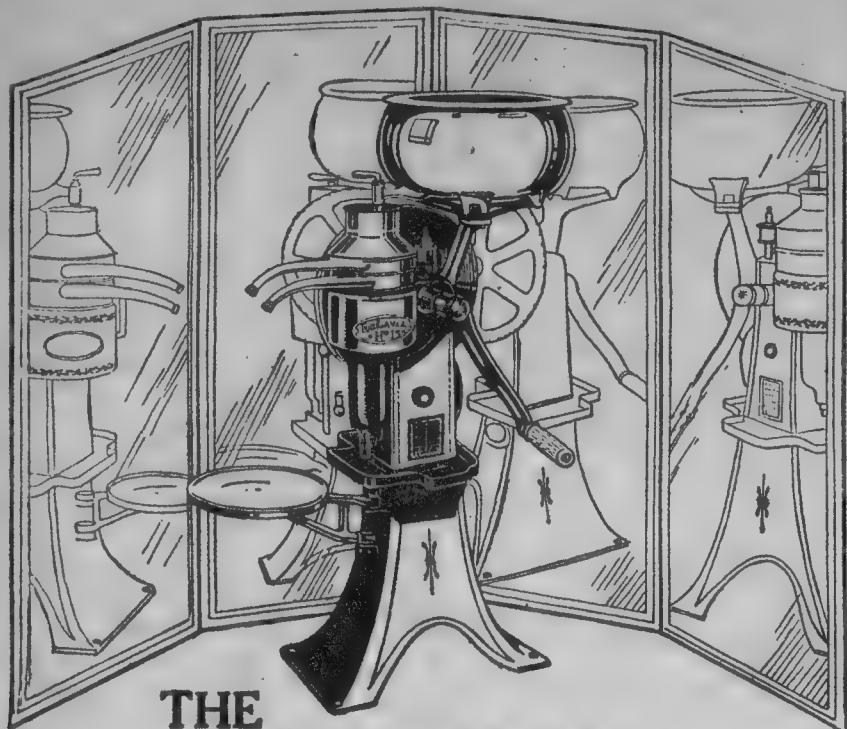
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They know that it has a record of 40 years of service behind it. They know that it can be depended upon. They know that they can't afford to take chances with any other cream separator—

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Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

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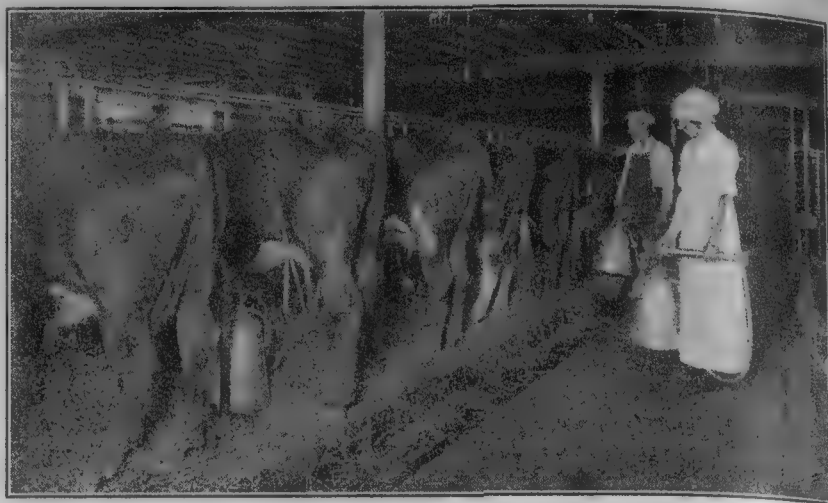
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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES



This Ultra-modern Milkmaid Milks Several Cows at Once.

The Mechanical Maid

Continued from Page 11

Home-made Electricity

The first duty of such a system is, of course, to supply light. It is not necessary here to go into the advantages of good electric light over that given by the kerosene lamp, by the light of which most of us did our home-work. There are no smoking chimneys to clean, or lamps to fill. The danger from overturned lamps or lanterns is also eliminated, as light can be supplied in the yard and through the barns and the granary.

When power is required it is developed by a portable motor, which can be carried around wherever needed. This, by means of a small cylindrical belt, will run any of the common machines that are usually turned by hand. The various machines may be located where they are most convenient. In winter, for instance, the washing is done in the kitchen or the basement; in summer, on the shady side of the house. The current, of course, can be carried wherever it is needed. The churn, cream separator, fanning mill, pump, etc., may all be operated directly by the motor. Pneumatic water systems are being widely installed, and they lend themselves particularly to this form of motive power. Hot and cold water on tap, from a combination pump and air chamber, is one of the most important developments. Some of the systems include only a small tank, relying on the ever-ready electric current to start the pump going when water is needed.

Accessories in Infinite Variety

So much for what may be termed the main labor savers in connection with the modern electric lighting plant. Aside from these there is an almost endless number of devices for doing odd jobs about the house. Of course, you don't have to buy them, but if you want them, and are willing to pay for them, they are obtainable. Supposing you had a whole outfit of these accessories, as they are called, you could then order your day something like this: In the morning you could switch on an electric light to see what time it was. If it were time to get up, you would rise and proceed to get the breakfast ready. You would make the porridge and fry the eggs in an electric grill, make the toast on an electric toaster, grind the coffee in an electric coffee mill, and prepare it in an electric percolator. After breakfast was over you would put the dishes in an electric dish-washer, which would wash and dry them. While the men were milking the cows with a milking machine, run by an electric motor and separating the milk by means of the same power, you could warm the baby's milk in an electric milk warmer, and clean the carpets with a vacuum cleaner. During the course of the morning you would be sure to need hot water, and would have the choice of an electric boiler and an electric kettle to heat it in. If it happened to be washing day, you would use an electrically-driven washing machine; if it were churning day, an electrically-driven churn; if it were baking day, you would mix the bread with an electric bread mixer. If you wanted to make Hamburger steak suet

pudding for dinner, the meat would be prepared in an electric meat cutter. When the dinner was ready you would call the men with an electric horn. In the afternoon an electric iron would assist you in smoothing the clothes. If you were interested in poultry and it was time to get the eggs started hatching, you could test the eggs with an electric egg tester, put them in an electrically-heated incubator, or, if the chicks were out, put them under an electric hover. If it happened to be a wet day, the men might be busy clipping the horses or shearing the sheep with an electrically-driven clipping machine, cleaning grain with a fanning mill run by an electric motor, mending the milk pails with an electric soldering iron, recharging the automobile batteries from the system, or pumping up the tires with an electric air compressor. If they were tinkering in the workshop, they would be using an electric forge blower.

If they had sewing to do you could run your machine with a motor; if not, you could use the motor to operate a fan, a kitchen grinder, or a cream whipper. You might also wash your hair, drying it with an electric drier, or curling it with electric curling tongs. For supper you might want to treat the men to ice cream. An appropriate device would turn the freezer for you. For entertainment during the evening, an electric motor would turn the phonograph. If Johnny had swallowed a button you would telephone a doctor, telling him to bring his portable x-ray machine along and attach it to your electric lighting system. After the doctor has located and removed the button he might give you a treatment for your nerves with violet rays or a vibrator. If a daughter of the family were suffering from neuralgia, he might advise her to sleep with her head on your electric heating pad. And all through the day water under pressure would be constantly on hand for household use, for watering the stock, or for sprinkling the garden.

Sounds rather Utopian, doesn't it? Yet all these accessories are on the market if you want them. If you doubt it, ask the first travelling electric light man who happens along to show you his accessory catalog.

All the devices on the electrical notion counter may not have a place on the ordinary farm, but at least some of the chief labor-saving machines are needed on most of them. Where the need for help is pressing and the chances of securing it so remote, there seems to be no alternative but to secure a power outfit that will assist in some of the heavier tasks that fall to the lot of the woman on the farm.



Hats Askance

Continued from Page 10

Though Tessie is still dimly conscious of a black-gowned, sparkly, nimble girl, who pranced back and forth to low, thumpy music, with sleigh bells dinging about her, while a man in red riding costume danced behind, leading her by a melodic string of bells. That is her only memory of the dinner time, however, and it always mingles into the eventfulness of the later hour, when they walked briskly out to watch the waves splashing coldly.

They sat on a bench. Now and then million-jetted spray sparkled over them and sprinkled their faces with a sort of chill caress. Tessie rested comfortably against the man's shoulder. They gazed out over the lake, orange-streaked by the harvest moon.

"That's Michigan away over there," she said.

"Uh-huh," he answered.

"Wouldn't you like to be there now?" she questioned softly.

"No."

"Why?"

"Because."

"Because why?"

"Rather be somewhere else."

"Listen," he went on, holding her hand very tight. "That's only part of it. I've figured it all out. I'm making enough to set up a place of my own. Not a home exactly, but—you know—

one of those cozy little two rooms and kitchenette affairs. And—well, I've brought you something."

She did not speak. She simply looked across the waters toward Michigan.

He separated her fingers, and she felt something cool and very miraculous slip onto one of them.

"Will you let it stay there, Tessie?"

"Will I?" She turned her eyes full upon him now, and smiled a smile Jack had never seen before. "You couldn't get it off without a court order, sir. Unless you wanted to," she added gently, her banter suddenly vanished.

Then he kissed her upon the lips, lingeringly; and afterwards they rose and made their way to the car, and rode down town with only an occasional monosyllable to break the sacredness of their silence. They parted at the door of the Y.W.C.A. without the conventional long-drawn-out-ness that perhaps should be added to their story. The fact wins, however. They merely pressed hands a moment, looked out over the reclaimed lands at the lake, and then went their separate ways.

But in the hallway Tessie stopped before a mirror and studiously straightened her hair. She readjusted her pert little tie, and drew a glove carefully over the hand that bore the ring. After this she pulled the long pins from her hat, placed it mathematically upon her head, and reinserted the pins. Then she took the elevator, and a moment later walked briskly to her room.

She found Mary Farrell up and reading. She had determined that Mary of the penetrating eye should not guess her secret untold. It was the secret one has an especial right to tell. She stepped spryly into the room, and nonchalantly remarked:—

"Hope you've not been kept up worrying about little Tessie?" She laughed carelessly. "Jack and I've had a wonderful time. Do you know, Mary Farrell," she went on, smiling with the patronage of youth for senior youth, "I almost suspect I could love that young fellow."

Mary Farrell marked her place, put her book down slowly, and looked up at the smiling young face above her.

"My dear young lady," she drawled, "come, out with the story. You know you can't deceive your old Aunt Mary by chatter like that when you come frisking in with eyes that are blazing like 16-candled tungstens, and an engagement ring bulging under your glove like a house-on-fire. Besides which," she concluded, suppressing a dainty frown, "you've got that hat on hind-end-to."

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The subject of the geography lesson was France.

"Can any of you give me the name of a town in France?" asked the teacher.

"I can," cried a small boy, breathlessly, "Somewhere."

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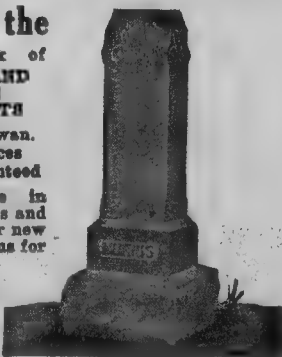
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Making the Shack "Homey"

Continued from Page 21

thought, interest and labor cannot make it satisfying to one's artistic sense at very small cost.

Of course, for anyone who can put down the cash to build a brand new house, planned as they wish, it would be folly to waste time and money patching up an old one; but it is equally a pity to let the years run away waiting for a dream home, which may never come, when a little planning and scheming and Jack-knife carpentering will give even the ugliest surroundings something of beauty and comfort at very small cost.

Most of my cupboards, seats and bookshelves have been built by different friends, from designs I have given them, and so every nook and corner of the old house is associated with people. All this helps to give a home character and individuality, two qualities which every real home should express—which, indeed, every house lived in by human beings does express, only somehow it happens that, as some people are more articulate, can express themselves and their feelings more clearly than others. So do some homes express their owners more clearly than others. There are three essentials in the making of a home—first, a true woman; second, a love for home life; third, individuality; given these three it does not matter how empty your purse may be, you will be able to improvise something that will

give a sense of comfort and coziness.

I have visited a good many farm homes in different parts of the province, new, up-to-date, modern frame buildings among them, but the home which attracted me most of all, which was the most artistic, the most "homey," the kind of house that shouted welcome to you directly you got inside the door, was a log house, built by the owner just as beautifully built as a good axe-man knows how—snowy white, washed walls inside and out, literally shining with cleanliness. There was only one large living room and kitchen combined, the cupboards and shelves were all home-made, but of good designs. The short curtains to the long low windows were made of flour sacks, boiled, washed and dyed a beautiful shade of blue, with hem-stitched borders, the woodwork was stained dark, there were gaily-flowering plants on the wide windowsills, there were flowering blue harknaps outside, almost the color of the curtains, and on the centre table was a great bowl of sweet-smelling pink prairie roses. Can you see the picture? Nothing that cost many dollars in the whole room, and yet plenty of real beauty and comfort. There were big daughters in that home, but neither they nor the rest of the family pined for the flesh-pots of a city life. We want more homes like that on the prairies.

The Home Beautiful

Continued from Page 9

nice cozy home out of Uncle Hugh's old one, and, best of all, Mr. Jones said he would do the work for us. He had sample books he had brought from the city the last time he had been in, so we started right away to decide on what to have, and in a short time he was at the old homestead doing his best.

The kitchen was the first room to be changed to a cheery place in which it was a pleasure to work. We put sanicle on the walls and ceiling, using the block pattern for the lower part up to the chair rail, which was painted to match the woodwork. Above this was plain sanicle, cream color, and the woodwork was painted cream and given a coat of enamel. A linoleum and plain cream scrim curtains finished the room and what a splendid change had been made!

After talking it over, we decided the dining-room should be next. It was in such poor condition, especially the lower part of the walls where the chairs had broken the plaster; the woodwork which had been painted, needed it badly again, and the floor also was rough and worn. Mr. Jones told us of beaver board, with which the walls could be fixed. This he put up to the height of 54 inches, nailing it to the scantling, then covered it with leather and put wooden strapping to cover the joints and a plate-rail at the top. Over this a blended paper in browns, with a border about nine inches wide was used. This had nice warm shades in it. The woodwork we stained dark oak and varnished. The floor was a problem, but at last we decided to get a good linoleum in plain brown and varnish it. We were fortunate enough to have a fine big window in this room, facing the south. We put plain hem-stitched scrim curtains on it, with side curtains of cretonne having similar colors as the border. Uncle Hugh's old dining-room furniture polished up, a plant or two at the window, and we had a charming room, where it would always be pleasant to sit and have our meals.

We tackled the living-room with even more hopes for a delightful room. The dining-room was such a success and here we had the advantage of being able to buy new things, for Uncle Hugh hadn't bothered with this room at all. So here was our chance. Our first consideration were the walls. We had to get brightness into that room for it had only one window, and that not large, besides it didn't get the sun until late in the afternoon. We decided on a nicely-blended paper—almost a buff. A rich, deep, cutout border went with this and a narrow one for over the baseboard. Mr. Jones stained the woodwork light oak, and varnished it. The floor we thought good enough to

stain and varnish also. This was done the same color as the woodwork. The bedroom we did in white paint, with a coat of enamel, and the floor the same as the living-room.

Curtains and Furniture

Now for the curtains and furniture for these rooms. That meant a trip to the city for us. Of course, we could have sent for everything, but, as we expected to live with these things for a good many years, we thought it better to go into the city and pick them out. We reached the city early in the day, so had plenty of time to look around. For the living-room we bought a nice soft rug, with warm shades of browns and tans, and touches of rose and black. For curtains, cream marquisette, and side curtains of shadow-cloth were bought. This was pretty and bright, with plenty of rose in it to make the room look warm and cozy. We then got a living-room table, a writing-desk and bookcase, and a few good, comfortable chairs, and as we were leaving to look for things for the bedroom, we saw a quaint lamp, with a lovely shade of rose and tan. That, of course, would go beautifully with the other things. We thought we had everything, but couldn't resist this, and much to the salesman's delight, added this to our list.

The bedroom was to be all new, too, as we couldn't use Uncle Hugh's after his return, it meant a new one. We spent some time looking at paper, and at last decided on one with an ivory background, with a shadowy stripe of blue and gray. A cutout border was used for the top, and a narrow one for the bottom, of flowers, in almost every shade, rose and blue predominating. We then went back to the rugs and got a pretty blue one. The salesman showed us all kinds of furniture, but we took the ivory, and finished by getting curtains of net and chintz. The chintz had a gray background with lovely bluebirds and roses on it, that would make one think of spring even on the coldest winter day.

After the decorating was done and everything put in their places, we looked over our new home and asked ourselves if it was possible that it could be the same dingy, barren place we had come to a few months ago. Why, here, right out on the prairie was a delightful, pleasant home, anyone would be proud to own and happy to live in.

One can easily imagine Uncle Hugh's surprise on his return after his trip, when he found what had been done. Of course, his room had come in for its share, too, and he was more than pleased and decided that if all that could be done inside, the outside could be improved also, and he would start right away.

A Tale of a Little Club

Continued from Page 7

and doing endless chores is one of the builders of the National Being, that it is a matter of supreme importance how her building is done. It requires the stimulus, the co-operation, the comradeship, the team work of an organization to show a woman her individual importance in the general scheme, and if you will not think it impertinent for me as a new comer, to suggest it, I should like so much to help you in starting an organization in this district—for I realize the help it would be both to the school, the pupils and myself."

Miss Holden sat down amidst a burst of applause. One of the parents and the president of the local U.F.A., got up and remarked that they were all pleased to meet Miss Holden; they had enjoyed her talk and they felt sure that they had at last got a good teacher. He was sure they would all do their best to help her in any way possible, and as to the women organizing, he for one saw no reason why they should not. Farm women mostly had a pretty hard time, and if a meeting once a month would help them any, he would have no objection to his wife joining a woman's local.

When he had finished there was a prolonged pause, and some shuffling of feet. John, at the back of the room, gave a grunt of disapproval and scratched his head. He had a vision of his missis trekking across the prairie to a meeting while he waited supperless, and the cows bawled to be milked; but he had a feeling that if he mentioned these things aloud, the meeting would be against him. John was known in the district as a wife-killer. Finally when the silence was becoming uncomfortable a grey-haired woman with a young face, got up. Miss Holden recognized the Old Country woman whom the men had dubbed a suffragette. "I move a very hearty vote of thanks to Miss Holden for her kind hospitality this evening, and for the splendid talk she has given us. I think we very badly need the kind of organization she has spoken of in this district, and we should not leave this school tonight without having formed a woman's local. We are all busy women, but it is a mistake to keep our eyes too continually in the furrow—it is bad for ourselves, it is worse for our children, it makes us poor companions for our husbands. The day has gone when a woman has no duty outside her home—the whole world is calling upon women to take notice, to work for the protection of their sex, of their children, to change legislation, to better conditions with their votes and their voices, morally and socially. But we cannot do any of these things without organization. The city women are organized everywhere, and are pressing for legislation along various lines. Is it right that the great body of farm women should remain silent, and not take their part in the forward movement of civilization? We have the franchise, how can we learn to use it intelligently without an opportunity to meet and discuss public questions? I will repeat that we pass a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Holden, and that we proceed at once to take her advice and organize a woman's local."

John's indignation had by this time reached bursting point, but his brain and tongue worked slowly, and while he was endeavoring to compose a really crushing reply, a little American woman, with a bird-like face, jumped up and seconded the motion. With much en-

thusiasm and clapping of hands the motion was passed, and the meeting got down to business. A temporary chairman was appointed, a few words were spoken on the objects and history of the women's section, officers for the new locals were elected, with Miss Holden as president, and the grey-haired English woman as secretary-treasurer.

Trying Vicissitudes

In the days that followed the little club went through all the vicissitudes familiar to its kind; the spontaneous enthusiasm aroused by a sympathetic and inspiring talk bubbled out, conscientious objectors were always at hand as they are in every district, to knock every project, foremost amongst their number, John, the wife-killer. New-comers were continually presented by fond mothers to the district and their claims had to take precedence of community work. But there was a steadily growing nucleus who kept the thing alive and accomplished a wonderful amount of work. Miss Holden was a tactful, popular president. Mrs. Smith, the secretary, had a never-failing fund of energy, patience and enthusiasm. Both were filled with a real desire to give unselfish service. By the close of the year the membership roll included 90 per cent. of the women of the district, there was a nice little fund in the bank, and a large amount of patriotic work had been accomplished. In addition to this the school committee of five members, in co-operation with Miss Holden, had worked trustees and rate-payers up to such a pitch of enthusiasm, had promoted such a feeling of affection for and pride in their little school, that it now took on a new expression. In stead of the dejected, doleful "nobody cares for me" look that had struck melancholy into the heart of Miss Holden when she first arrived, it simply beamed now on every passerby. "Look, everyone loves me, everyone works for me!"

Around the neat fence several rows of shade trees had been planted, the school committee had brought the whole neighborhood, men, women, boys and girls together for a long day's busy bee in the spring. The grounds had been plowed and prepared previously by contract, and on this memorable day each member of the bee had his or her task assigned before they came, and each brought their own tools.

While some planted trees, shrubs and plowing plants in the broad borders, others cut and rolled the grass, others prepared the goals for basket ball; others put a new coat of paint on walls, doors and windows. Inside some of the women and girls got busy. Between them they scrubbed floors, seats and desks; the walls had already been cleaned and color washed a soft, restful shade. The younger girls washed and polished the windows and hung up dainty cream scrim curtains; others cleaned the school library and placed the books in the new, darkly-stained bookcase with glass doors, made by one of the parents, a skilled cabinet maker; to the old books was added for the use of the community a travelling library from the Extension Department of the University. On the walls were hung some few prints of beautiful old pictures, simply framed and donated by different members. And, oh joy! for the children, in one corner, stood the supreme triumph of the awakened co-operative spirit of the district, the



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very best of gramophones, with beautiful music brought from the ends of the earth!—Mellba, Caruso, Ysage, Chopin, Gounod, Beethoven, all came to the rural children in their little backwater of life for some precious moments each day, brought romance, beauty, imagination, a whole fairyland of wonderful dreams into lives that had been barren in their prosaic materialism. While boys and girls together learned to patch and darn, teacher kept the magic music going, and never before were such beautiful thoughts woven into darts and patches.

School Lunches Started

Still the school committee was not satisfied. Opening out of the porch had been built a tiny kitchenette. Some of the children had long drives to school; new teacher did not like to see empty seats, however bad the weather, and, indeed, since the new teacher came, no weather could induce the boys and girls to stay away. Still, frozen sandwiches were not very comforting refreshments on a stormy day, and an empty stomach clamoring for food made school work something of a strain after the noonday recess. Hence the little kitchenette. The women's local had lately had a social to raise funds for school improvements, and today they brought along some of the results of their entertainment. Out of the big wash basket came plates, cups and saucers—not ugly, thick, coarse crockery, but the gayest, most artistic china of serviceable quality they could find in the city. Miss Holden had insisted on that. Was it not part of the training for life, to be able to handle beautiful things daintily, lovingly, to look for the best in everything, to be able to appreciate and revel in beauty? "No cheap, shoddy, ugly things for this school," said Miss Holden and her school committee. Up on the shelves went the china, and then from the bottom of the basket came a few, shining aluminum pots and pans, sufficient for the simple cooking to be done—some squares of fresh, white oilcloth to cover the desks for the noonday meal, knives, spoons, forks, supplies of cocoa, cornstarch and other things for making soups and hot drinks. The trustees had put in an oil cook stove, and the kitchenette looked so enticing that boys and girls alike were eager to begin their lessons in domestic science. It was a tired bunch of people who surveyed their work at the end of the day; but pride and satisfaction beamed from them, and they felt that if their organization accomplished no more, that this alone would have justified its existence.

But it did do more. The little schoolhouse had now become part of the community, it belonged to everyone, it had a warm place in every heart, because each one had taken some part in making it what it was; it became the centre to which all roads led.

Every Saturday evening the community met there for music, for papers and discussions on public questions. Refreshments were provided at these meetings and charged for, the sum raised going into a community fund for school improvements or other local work. When the summer came vines were growing over the porch of the school, gay annuals were making a blaze of color in the flower border, while vegetables for drying and storing and making into next winter's hot lunches were growing in another corner of the grounds. But this was not enough for this young club. They were not satisfied with resting on their laurels, so they formed another committee for the work of procuring a district nurse; this was no easy task, and that story must be told later, for so far their efforts had not met with much success.

The committee on program had been an energetic body too; it had pointed out to the local that if their organization was to be of real service to its members, it must first of all assimilate and understand its own ideals as propounded in the constitution and in the platform of the organized farmers. They took, therefore, the paragraph from the constitution which gives as one of the objects of the organization "that the moral, intellectual and financial status of the farmer may be improved," and made that the basis for their work.

Sometimes the men and women met together in a joint meeting to discuss certain phases of their work; other times they met separately, but both

their programs were based on the same foundation. Under the heading of "moral" they took up subjects dealing with the ethics of good government, the functions of good citizenship, the training of the young people to high ideals; they started a Sunday school, and, having no minister, a Sunday service under the guidance of one of the members who was an ex-teacher. They organized a wholesome play for the young people, and a junior branch under the supervision of another member whose heart was with the young, and who realized that boys and girls needed play to develop sane minds in sound bodies, and that where wholesome play was not provided its place would be taken by other things not wholesome.

Then under the intellectual heading they put into their program talks and discussions on national questions, on current world events. They discussed immigration problems as they affected the rural districts, the non-English in our midst, studied the different nationalities, where they came from, their past history, mode of living in their own countries, and how to find a point of contact with them. They discussed the interesting question of homogeneity or heterogeneity and which would make in the end the finest nation. They found in fact so many things under this heading which they wanted to study, that they made a list of all the things they each thought would be interesting to take up and then voted out all but the two or three which the majority wished retained. They decided to each take in one good magazine, and to clip any editorials or specially fine articles on the subjects they had decided to study, so that the tired mothers who had no time to write papers for themselves, could read one of these.

Then under the financial heading they decided to study methods of improving the marketing of their by-products, eggs, poultry, butter. They appointed a committee to work up an egg circle; they determined to raise the standard of their butter and ship co-operatively if it could be arranged, to a group of consumers in the cities. They decided to take up definite study of the Farmers' Platform and the history of the farmers' movement, with particular attention to its achievements in improving the economic condition of the farm people. They decided that part of their work in trying to improve the financial condition of the farms must be the study of the political situation, that the time had gone for men and women to just sit back and blame the government for everything that was wrong, when they had the power in their hands if they would only learn to use it, for making their government what they wished. They decided that their district at least, should not in future go to the polls a disorganized rabble, but that their votes should mean something or they would require to know the reason why.

Miss Holden used to go to bed a very weary woman after some of these meetings, where her leadership and ability was in constant demand, but she no longer felt the crushing load of dejection and hopelessness that had weighed on her spirit the first few weeks after she had entered on her new duties as teacher of the district.

Even John, the wife-killer, had become resigned to women's meetings, and had to admit that his home had suffered not at all; that his wife had become so much better in health since this new interest had come into her life, that she was a more cheerful, interesting companion, that she got through her work in less time and with more ease.

At the end of the year's splendid achievement, the men's local held their annual meeting and the following resolution was unanimously adopted and passed on to the women's section: "Resolved that this local pass a very hearty vote of thanks to our school teacher for her splendid services throughout the past year, including her help in organizing a women's local and leading it in the successful work it has accomplished. We desire to record our great appreciation of the work of that local for community betterment, and our intention to urge on the secretaries of other districts the desirability of getting women's sections organized, not only for the purpose of strengthening the men's organization, but as the greatest force for bettering rural conditions that we possess."

The Deeper Life

Two Poems and Two Kinds of Religion.

By Rev. S. G. Bland D.D.

II. THE SONS OF MARTHA

By Rudyard Kipling

The Sons of Mary seldom bother, for they have inherited that good part, But the Sons of Martha favor their Mother of the careful soul and the troubled heart; And because she lost her temper once, and because she was rude to the Lord her Guest, Her Sons must wait upon Mary's Sons, world without end, reprieve or rest.

It is their care, in all the ages, to take the buffet and cushion the shock.

It is their care that the gear engages—it is their care that the switches lock.

It is their care that the wheels run truly—it is their care to embark and entrain,

Tally, transport and deliver duly the Sons of Mary by land and main.

They say to mountains, "Be ye removed." They say to the lesser floods, "Be dry."

Under their rods are the rocks reproved—they are not afraid of that which is high.

Then do the hill-tops shake to the summit—then is the bed of the deep laid bare,

That the Sons of Mary may overcome it, pleasantly sleeping and unaware.

They finger Death at their glove's end where they piece and repiece the living wires.

He roars against the gates they tend: they feed hungry behind their fires. Early at dawn, ere men see clear, they stumble into his terrible stall,

And hale him forth like a haltered steer, and goad and turn him till evenfall.

To those from birth is Belief forbidden; from these till death is Belief afar. They are concerned with matters hidden—under the earth-line their alters are.

The secret fountains to follow up, waters withdrawn to restore to the mouth, And gather the floods as in a cup, and pour them again at a city's drouth.

They do not teach that their God will rouse them a little before the nuts work loose;

They do not preach that His pity allows them to leave their work when they dam-well choose.

As in the thronged and the lighted ways, so in the dark and the desert they stand

Wary and watchful all their days, that their brethren's days may be long in the land.

Raise ye the stone or cleave the wood to make a path more fair or flat;

Lo, it is black already with blood some Son of Martha spilled for that!

Not as a ladder from earth to Heaven, not as a witness to any creed,

But simple service simply given to his own kind in their common need.

And the Sons of Mary smile and are blessed—they know the Angels are on their side.

They know in them is the Grace confessed, and for them are the Mercies multiplied.

They sit at The Feast—they hear The Word—they see how truly The Promise runs;

They have cast their burden upon the Lord, and—the Lord He lays it on Martha's Sons!

I gave fair warning that the religious poem of this week would not be so seraphic as The Song of the Mystic. In its hard, ruthless realism, it may make some devout souls gasp. Yet it is just as religious as Father Ryan's poem, and even more deeply and truly

Christian. But, unconsciously so. And, perhaps for that very reason, also more deeply Christian. The mystic of Father Ryan's poem (is it too hard a thing to say?) was self-complacent and aristocratic in temper. He was so sure he had chosen the good part. He had turned from his fellows almost with contempt. Certainly, at least, he was much taken up with himself. He dilates on his experiences, not wholly without some recollection of the less favored souls who would be too much tied up with their babies, and their stock, and their stores, and their difficulties of rail-roading in winter, to go off and spend their days in the mystic's lonely valley. He was very self-conscious. But one could hardly imagine one of these sons of Martha singing a song about himself and his work. Rudyard Kipling has to sing it for him. He gets up on dark and cold winter mornings, toils monotonously all day, or "fingers death at his glove's end," or risks his life in any of a dozen other ways without a thought of being saint or hero, grumbles a good deal, possibly swears, and never thinks of telling the world on what a high plane he is living.

Yet after all, if one must compare the two types that, after all, are not contradictory but complementary, there is more of real Christianity in the Sons of Martha than in the mystic. More of Christianity because more of service. The mystic, we noted, was not without his service, too. The songs that he learned in his lonely valley he hoped might bring a message of Peace to hearts that could not dwell there. But his deepest interest is with thoughts that cannot be uttered, and with experiences that cannot be shared, and he is glad to be away from men. They seem to him to stand in the way of God.

But the religion of the Sons of Martha is nothing. "But simple service, simply given to his own kind in their common need."

The tragedy of mysticism is to forget men. The misfortune of the Sons of Martha is when they fail to see that in serving men they are serving God. Kipling is deeply and tragically astray when he says that. "To these from birth is Belief forbidden; from these till death is Belief afar."

The Sons of Martha, it is true, cannot know much about a God who can only be known in lonely valleys, and by souls that have nothing to do but meditate and pray. But that is not the only peace where God may be found, nor, indeed, is it the place of fullest revelation. Work, too, is a sacrament, and he who serves his fellowmen is a fellow-worker with God. It is curious and deeply significant that Kipling's line, "Raise ye the stone or cleave the wood" is taken from one of a collection of unrecorded sayings of Jesus, found in 1896 in the rubbish heaps of the ruins of Oxyrhynchus—"Jesus saith... Raise the stone and there thou shalt find Me, cleave the word and there am I."

We cannot be sure of the meaning of this fragment, but Dr. Henry Van Dyck has set forth an interpretation which may be correct, and which, is certainly true in itself, shows the true religious significance of the toil of Martha's sons.

"They who tread the path of labor follow where my feet have trod:

They who work without complaining, do the holy will of God;

Never more thou needest seek Me; I am with thee everywhere;

Raise the stone and thou shalt find Me, cleave the wood and I am there.

Every task, however simple, sets the soul that does it, free;

Every deed of love and mercy, done to man, is done to Me.

Never more thou needest seek Me; I am with thee everywhere;

Raise the stone, and thou shalt find Me, cleave the word and I am there."

"Now, Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus," says St. John, putting Martha first.

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The Countrywoman

Women and Trade

CIRCULARS are being sent out from the Canadian Trade Commission to all secretaries and presidents of women's clubs and organizations throughout Canada. A few extracts from the letters will indicate the purport of the whole scheme. "For the present and the immediate future, there is on the women especially the obligation to see that purchases for the homes are made in such a way that the effect will be to stabilize Canadian trade. Wherever possible, they should buy only Canadian produce and Canadian products, because this will give employment in additional lines of production to returned soldiers and to those, many thousands in number, who were formerly occupied in war work. As the women of Canada purchase about 90 per cent. of the commodities used in our domestic life, a realization by them of their power to re-make and vitalize Canadian trade and finance is a first step towards relieving the situation and safeguarding the national future. It is therefore an important and immediate duty for Canadian women wherever and whenever possible to insist on getting Canadian-made goods, and to help in making the national trade-mark, 'Made in Canada,' one of the high standard of excellence in our domestic as well as in foreign markets." Following this is a partial list of Canadian imports.

The Canadian Trade Commission was created by order-in-council on December 6, 1918, to promote Canadian trade overseas, to act in the purchase of Canadian productions, and to arrange the distribution of contracts among Canadian producers. Here we have a commission created by a government that operates under a so-called "tariff for revenue" fiscal policy, urging the women of Canada to divert legitimate revenue away from the public treasury. It is one more example of the fallacies and inconsistencies of a protectionist policy. Can anything be more illogical than a government which maintains a tariff for revenue, maintaining at the same time a commission to divert that revenue from the public treasury?

The time has come when tariff revision, having in mind ultimate free trade, is necessary. An effort to longer operate under the present vicious and inconsistent fiscal policy must result in utter national "confusion worse confounded." Let the government of Canada abolish protection and the women of Canada will then in a free field and no favors, stand behind Canadian production, and co-operate with any commission to promote the national well-being of Canadian trade.

Are Women on the Job?

Conventions are being called in various constituencies in the three western provinces to discuss ways and means for taking direct political action to further the Farmers' Platform. In the Kindersley district, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, one of the directors of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was present. She was a decided help in the business of the meeting, and was delegated to perform a responsible and real service in this movement. At Carstairs, recently, women were sent to Calgary to a preliminary meeting of representatives, as delegates from the U.F.W. At Medicine Hat, on March 25, it was urged that in all future meetings delegates should be in attendance from the women's branch of the organization. In Manitoba the provincial campaign committee is composed of men and women.

This decision to take political action, is not by any means a men's affair. It is an association affair, and our association is composed of men and women. Therefore if this entrance into the field

of politics is to be a success it must have behind it every man and woman in the association, and every man and woman who should be in the association. If in the sending out of invitations or calling any convention to discuss political affairs, the woman's sections are for any reason overlooked, they have the privilege of protesting and seeking representation. It is essential that women have a full representation, and accept their full responsibility



I Wonder How Long He Intends to Stay Around.

in making this a success. One has only to watch the trend of affairs at Ottawa to realize that this time we must succeed, that unless there is a wide representation of the farming people in the next parliament, we cannot look to the old parties to find redress. This is your affair, and it is up to every woman to help crown the effort with success.

Moderation League

In January there was organized in Vancouver, what is known as the Moderation League. From Vancouver it has spread to Alberta, where organizations are springing up, and it is now proposed to begin organizing in Saskatchewan. It is carrying on a wide and expensive publicity campaign, which on the surface would lead one to further investigation. It is significant that the temperance organizations have never been able to carry large advertisements in the papers, and yet this new organization, begun no earlier than last January, is already able to do so.

It is simply an organization of those who are opposed to the Prohibition Act, and is the thin edge of the wedge which the liquor interests intend ultimately to use. They ask that government liquor stores be established at various points and that here, all liquors may be sold to those holding permits, these permits to be issued to all persons over 21 years of age requiring same upon payment of a small annual fee.

While it professes to be opposed to the opening of the bars again the purport of the whole thing is to open wide the whole liquor traffic again. W. J. Stewart, of the Social Service League of Saskatchewan, told the press the other day that he has anticipated the spread of this organization and that the Social Service Council of that province is prepared to fight it vigorously. Every temperance organization needs the help and support of every one opposed to a lessening of the terms of the Prohibition Act. Do not hesitate to extend what help you can in any effort

to counteract this new and more sinister organization of the liquor interests.

Behind the Times

The attorney-general of New Brunswick, Hon. J. P. Byrne, has recently announced that it was not at present proposed to give the privilege of becoming members of the legislature to women. This seems hardly possible this year. Last year it would have been easier to grasp the fact and to excuse it. But this year Ontario has granted to its women the right to sit in the legislature, and the speech from the throne at Ottawa, last month, gave promise that women would be given the right to sit in the federal House of Commons. Public opinion is very quickly educated, and this hesitation on the part of New Brunswick gives one a decided shock.

New Mental Hospital

At the recent session of the Saskatchewan legislature there was passed a bill authorizing the establishing of a new provincial mental hospital at some point in the province, to be decided upon later. The government has recently decided that the institution will be established at Weyburn, where a site of 240 acres has been secured just north of the town, and work of construction will be commenced in the near future. Dr. R. M. Mitchell, M.L.A. for Weyburn, will be superintendent at a salary of \$4,000 per annum. He has resigned his seat in the legislature and within a short time will proceed to the mental hospital at Battleford, of which Dr. J. W. MacNeil is superintendent, to make a study of the methods in vogue there. He will also take a post graduate course in the east, so that by the time the new mental hospital is ready for occupancy at Weyburn, he will be thoroughly informed on the latest methods of treating those who are mentally afflicted.

It is the intention of the government to erect an administrative building and one wing of the new hospital as soon as possible. The estimates at the last session of legislature provided for a sum of \$250,000, but this will not go very far towards completing the building, which will eventually cost upwards of \$1,000,000.

Federal Health Bill

Last week Hon. N. W. Rowell introduced a bill to create a Federal Department of Health. The department is to be presided over by a minister of the crown and according to the press there are the usual provisions made for the appointment of a deputy minister and the necessary officers and staff. The powers of the minister of public health will extend to and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion and the preservation of health and social welfare of the people of the country. Certain particular powers are mentioned in the bill, such as, co-operation with provincial and other health authorities, authority to deal with questions relating to the preservation of child health, and child welfare generally; medical care of immigrants; supervision as regards public health of railways, boats, ships, and all methods of transportation; supervision of federal public buildings in respect to the health of civil servants and other government employees; enforcement of the rules and regulations of the international joint commission, in respect to the pollution of boundary waters.

The bill, Mr. Rowell added, also provided for the creation of a Dominion council of public health. The deputy minister of the department would be chairman. The council would consist of the chief executive officer of each provincial department or board of health with three others to be named by the governor-in-council.

Young People's Conference

Those of you who attended the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, will remember that one of the recommendations that was heartily endorsed, asked for a conference of boys and girls from farming communities, at the University of Alberta. It was felt that this phase of our work was of very vital importance, and much enthusiasm was expressed for the work.

Now we have word that we are to have our conference. The work is under the direction of the Department of Extension, with Mr. Gaetz and Miss Montgomery in charge, and they have prepared a most alluring week's program—June 23 to 28 inclusive. This is a wonderful opportunity for young people from districts to spend a week at the University, and have the privilege of hearing talented speakers on such subjects as Citizenship and Rural Life from the Standpoint of the Home, the Community and the Nation; a series of six talks on Spiritual Values; there will be recreation, group games, nature study, folk dancing, livestock judging—every minute brimful of interest.

The whole conference is planned to the end that our young people may have a genuine farm culture; to give them an introduction to scientific agriculture; to serve as a guide in helping them to attain a life that is four-square; and to fit them to take their place as good citizens of a true democracy. We all immediately realize that this is an inspirational program; that it embodies the ideas and ideals for which we are striving in young people's work; that the conference will be of inestimable value to those who attend. But the point is this: Is every U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. local undertaking to send at least one delegate and as many more as possible? Is every junior U.F.A. branch interested and determined to be represented? Are the unorganized farm boys and girls making up their minds to get to the conference?

Because, if they are not, then we may continue to pass resolutions. We may have every institution in the province placed at our disposal, and if our young people do not attend the whole elaborate structure will have failed.

Our farm boys and girls need all the aid, all the inspiration, all the training they can get. Will every U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. local do all they can to help? Will they do it right away? Then count up all the young people from 16 to 20 years in your district. Find out how many can attend the conference. Get busy and raise funds to send them. Let Central office know how many there are; how many can attend the conference. Send \$5.00 to the Junior Branch Conference Fund, and finally, lose no opportunity of giving publicity to this splendid work.—D. M. Gunn, convenor, Y.P.W.

Hewing a Trail

"If any one thinks," says Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A. for Vancouver, in the B.C. legislature, "that the first woman to sit in the legislatures have a more easy or enviable time than any other pioneers, such people are vestly mistaken. Breaking roads in new territory is never easy, and I assure you the parliamentary paths for women are full of difficulties if not actual dangers."

"One would suppose that women, as a new and untired electorate, would say to themselves individually and collectively: 'Here's a woman member of parliament. Can this woman get legislation for the things we want? If so, let us make use of her without suspecting her motives.' But alas, when I take up the cudgels for better meat inspection in this province, a thing in which one would suppose every woman had the closest kind of interest, I am accused by certain of my own sex of making a party move."

"If women are going to divide into the old parties, as such symptoms would indicate, and carry on in the same picayune party spirit, then of necessity, women in parliament, to be effective, must line up with one or other of the old camps. But what a pity that is. And then the weakness of it!"



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WINNIPEG

BANK OF HAMILTON

47th ANNUAL STATEMENT

28th FEBRUARY, 1919

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 5,354,902.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$22,798,810.45
Deposits bearing interest, including interest, accrued to date	41,578,247.68
	64,377,058.13
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	64,634.33
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	101,331.50
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	658,997.19
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	171,596.87
	\$70,728,520.02
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	
Capital Stock paid in	3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	3,500,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	85,114.59
Dividend No. 119, payable 1st March, 1919	90,000.00
Former Dividends unpaid	486.00
	\$77,404,120.61

ASSETS

Gold and Current Coin	904,821.72
Dominion Government Notes	7,526,768.00
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	2,500,000.00
Deposited with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	158,500.00
Notes of other Banks	527,477.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,028,187.96
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	16,443.35
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	797,568.15
	\$14,459,766.18
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	2,263,946.35
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	8,498,738.19
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	434,653.04
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	4,421,377.83
Government Wheat Loans on Demand	5,918,000.00
	\$35,996,481.59
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	37,719,328.04
Real estate other than Bank Premises	418,275.38
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	182,454.90
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	2,600,000.00
Other assets not included in the foregoing	315,983.83
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra.	171,596.87
	\$77,404,120.61

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 28th February, 1918	\$232,421.80
Profits for twelve months ended 28th February, 1919, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	571,226.10
Recovered from over-appropriations	100,000.00
	\$903,647.90

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividends Nos. 116, 117, 118, 119, at 12% per annum	360,000.00
To Pension Fund	37,286.96
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	30,000.00
To Patriotic, Red Cross and Relief Funds	18,150.00
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	173,096.35
Transferred to Reserve Fund	200,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	85,114.59
	\$903,647.90

JOHN S. HENDRIE,
President.

J. P. BELL,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches during the twelve months covered by this statement, as well as on February 28th, 1919, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

Hamilton, 15th March, 1919.

C. S. SCOTT, F.C.A.
of C. S. Scott & Co.
E. S. READ, C.A.
of Webb, Read & Co. } AUDITORS.

Spoiled Cakes Cost Money

Flour, eggs, milk, butter and sugar are high in price. A spoiled cake or batch of biscuits costs money.

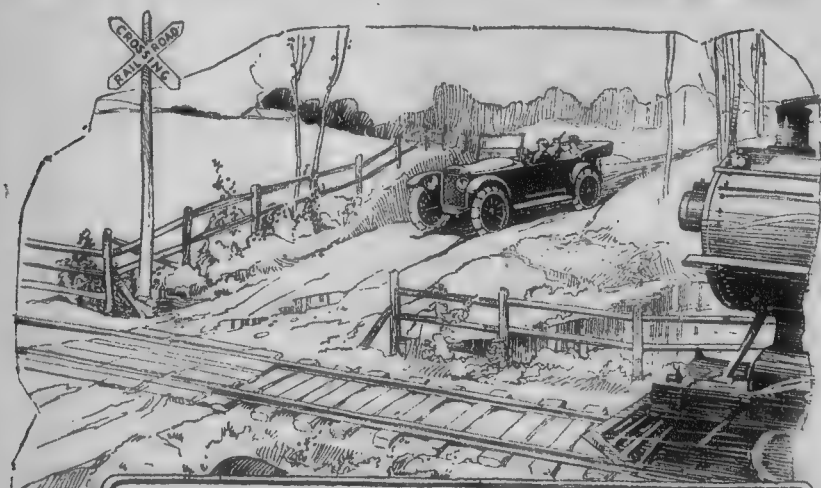
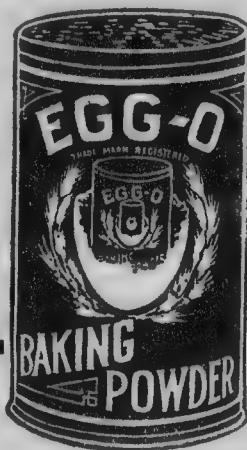
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You can use sweet milk, sour milk, buttermilk or water with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Canada



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Electric and Fire-weld chains.

Dreadnaught
TIRE CHAINS

Breakfast Foods

IN the days of our grandmothers, yes, and our mothers, one was never puzzled as to the kind of cereal to have for breakfast, there were only two or three kinds available, oatmeal or rolled oats, and occasionally wheat middlings or corn meal. The wheat middlings that came back from the old fashioned grist mills with the flour made a very delicious and wholesome porridge. In these days when the manufacturers of breakfast foods are busy inventing novel names and attractive wrappers for their wares, a new breakfast food comes out almost overnight. Usually one member of the family calls for one kind, another prefers something else until our pantry shelves are decorated with rows of packages, each setting forth the superiority of its contents.

Cereals are seeds of certain of the grass family, and as they contain all the nutriment necessary for the growth of the young plant they are veritable store houses of nourishment. These are ground or crushed and prepared in various ways for the table. The cooking of cereals is for two purposes, the softening of the cellulose or outer covering and the changing of the starch from an insoluble to a soluble form. To be really easily digested cereals should be cooked for several hours. A double boiler is the best cooking utensil to use. It is a safeguard against burning and the finished product is not as pasty as mushes that are boiled for a long time directly over the fire. A fireless cooker is ideal for the cooking of cereal, it provides the long slow cooking that gives the most perfect results.

There are many extravagant claims made for package cereals. As far as food values go, there is usually not much difference between the old fashioned rolled oats, or farina, etc., and the package cereals. The main difference is in the price. However, there is this to be said for the package cereals many of them are cooked and well cooked before they are placed on the market, this makes them more easily digested than a bulk cereal that is cooked for a very short time. And there is the matter of convenience as well. Many of the package cereals make excellent puddings and cakes, and some may be used in place of nuts in drop cakes, candy, etc.

The cereals that are finely ground, as cream of wheat, farina, etc., should always be made with boiling water, and stirred until they thicken so that no lumps will form, then set them in an outer vessel containing boiling water or better still in a double boiler and cook slowly for two or three hours. Whole or nearly whole grains should not be stirred while cooking. If they stick lift them from the bottom of the kettle with a fork, but do not crush the grains. The cereal is one of our most valuable foods, growing children especially need well cooked cereals at least once a day, for the bone and muscle-building foods they contain.

Rolled Oats Porridge

1 quart boiling water 1 teaspoon salt
1½ cups oatmeal

Put the water into the upper part of a double boiler; add the salt and sprinkle in the rolled oats. Cover and stand in the under boiler which is partly filled with boiling water. Cook for two hours or longer. It is usually more convenient to cook this the day before it is to be used.

Oatmeal Fruit Meringue

Left over oatmeal Berries or sliced peaches
Whites of two eggs 2 tablespoons sugar

Turn the left-over porridge into a round mold, and set at once to cool. When it is cold, cut in slices about one-half inch thick. Put a layer of berries, dates or sliced peaches on top. Beat the whites of two eggs until light; add the sugar, and beat until fine and glossy. Spread this over the top of the fruit; dust thickly with powdered sugar, and stand in the oven until a golden brown. Serve with cream as a supper or luncheon dish.

Post Toasties Sandwiches

½ cup post toasties ¼ cup hot milk
½ lb cheese Bread and butter

Cut or break the cheese into fine pieces; add the hot milk or cream, and mix to a smooth paste; add crushed Post Toasties, and when well combined with the cheese mixture, season with pepper and salt and spread between thin slices of bread and butter. These may also be toasted and served hot. They make excellent sandwiches for a school lunch.

Grape Nuts Drop Cakes

1 cup grape nuts 2 eggs
6 level tablespoons 1 cup flour
sugar 2 teaspoons baking
2 level tablespoons powder
butter 2 teaspoons vanilla
4 tablespoons water

Cream butter and sugar; add water and yolk of eggs. Sift the flour and baking powder, and add to the mixture, flavor; add the white of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, and the grape nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin; sprinkle with a little sugar and grape nuts, and bake in a rather slow oven.

Cream of Wheat Pudding

1 cup cream of wheat 1 pint milk
porridge 2 eggs
¼ cup sugar Vanilla
¼ cup dates Nutmeg

Take any left-over cream of wheat from one-half to one cup; add it to the hot milk and the sugar. Put in a grating of nutmeg, and cook until the cream of wheat is smooth; add the dates and cook for ten minutes. Then the yolks of the eggs, cook for one minute; remove from the fire, and add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs and the vanilla. Turn into a mold and cool. Turn out, dot with jelly and serve with plain or whipped cream. This makes a particularly attractive dessert for children.

Corn Flake Fancies

2 egg whites 2 cups cornflakes
¼ teaspoon salt ¼ cup coconut
¼ cup sugar

Beat the egg whites stiff; add the sugar gradually, the salt, cornflakes and coconut. Drop on a buttered tin, about one inch apart. These are especially nice for afternoon tea.—Mrs. J.R.C.

Corn Flake Brown Betty

1 quart apples ¼ cup butter
2 cups cornflakes ¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon

Pare, core and slice the apples. Butter the baking dish, and line the bottom with apples. Combine the sugar and cinnamon and sprinkle over the apples; add a layer of cornflakes, and dot with butter. Repeat until the dish is full. Cover the top with a layer of corn-flakes, sugar and cinnamon. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven; cover for the first fifteen minutes to keep the top from browning too rapidly. Serve hot with cream or hard sauce.

Corn Flake Brittle

2 cups granulated 3 cups cornflakes
sugar ½ teaspoon vanilla

Put the sugar in a flat saucepan or frying pan, and gradually melt it, stirring constantly over a slow fire. When melted, add the cornflakes, and stir until they are well mixed; add the vanilla, and pour immediately into buttered pans to cool, or roll into candy patties. Work quickly.

Bran and Rye Gems

These are good for constipation and children will enjoy them.

1 cup bran 1 cup rye flour
1 cup white flour 3 tablespoons molasses
1½ cups sour milk 3 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon soda (small) 1 teaspoon salt

If rye flour is not available use one and one-half cups of bran and one and one-half cups white flour. Add the molasses to the sour milk, then the bran. Sift the salt and soda with the flour, and add to the bran mixture; stir well, and lastly stir in the melted shortening.

Pearl Barley with Dates

1 cup pearl barley 1 teaspoon salt
5 cups water 1 cup dates

Carefully look over and wash the barley, and put to cook in the boiling salted water. Let boil for ten minutes and then set in a double boiler and cook for three or four hours. Wash the dates, stone them; cut up and add to the barley ten minutes before serving.

Puffed Rice Brittle

1 cup granulated ¼ cup water
sugar 2 tablespoons molasses
1 teaspoon vinegar ¼ teaspoon salt
Butter size of walnut

Boil together the granulated sugar, the vinegar and water for five minutes, then add the molasses, butter and salt. Boil until a few drops in cold water become hard and brittle. Take from the fire; stir in half a package of puffed rice that has been previously heated, and spread on a dish to cool.

Butter Scotch

¼ cup water 1 heaping cup brown
1 tablespoon vinegar sugar
2 tablespoons butter Vanilla
Cream of tartar

Mix the water, sugar, cream of tartar and vinegar. Boil for ten minutes, then stir in the butter, and continue boiling

until a little dropped into cold water hardens like glass. Flavor to taste. Lift from fire, and add three cups puffed rice. Stir until all the grains are coated, put in pan, roll to desired thickness, cool, and break into desired shapes.

Potato Flour Sponge Cake

Yolks four eggs
1 cup sugar
Whites four eggs
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon lemon extract
1/2 cup potato flour

Beat yolks of the eggs until thick and lemon colored; add sugar gradually while beating constantly; then add whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Mix and sift dry ingredients, and cut and fold into mixture, add lemon extract, and turn into a greased and floured cake pan, bake in a moderate oven.

Ice Cream and Puffed Wheat

Ice cream is very nice served with puffed wheat. Pile the ice cream in a little mound on individual serving plates, sprinkle with puffed rice and serve.

Grape Nuts Cottage Pudding

1 cup grape nuts
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1/4 cup butter
1 1/2 cups flour
3 level teaspoons baking powder

Heat milk hot, and pour on grape nuts; add butter and well-beaten eggs. Wash the raisins, dry, and flour them. Sift the remainder of the flour and baking powder together; add to the mixture. Carefully fold the raisins into the mixture just before placing in the oven. Serve cold, with foamy pudding sauce, or whipped cream sauce.

Whipped Cream Sauce

1 cup cream
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 level tablespoons sugar
Chill the cream; add sugar and flavoring, then whip or beat with a Dover egg beater until light and foamy.

Shredded Wheat Pudding

Have you ever substituted shredded wheat in whole or in part in your bread pudding? I usually use the loose shreds that are left in the bottom of the box in this way. These shreds with a little bread will make a good pudding.

1 shredded wheat
biscuit
1 quart milk
Raisins
Salt
2 slices bread or toast
2 eggs
Lemon

Butter the bread, beat the eggs, and add to the milk with the sugar and lemon extract or grated lemon rind. Pour this over the shredded wheat and buttered bread; add a few raisins and a pinch of salt. Put in a pudding pan; set this in another pan of water, and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with cream.

Free Cook Books

Most of the firms manufacturing and dealing in food products in common use have issued cook books, explaining the composition of the special product they manufacture and choice recipes for using them. These cook books have been prepared by experts, and contain many new recipes and helpful hints. Even the most experienced cook will find them useful. More or less of these food products are used in every home and are steadily becoming more widely used. With the exception of two or three, the prices of which are specially mentioned, all these cook books may be had free for the asking by writing to the addresses given herewith:

Flour Cook Books.—Five Roses Cook Book, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg (30 cents); Ogilvie's Recipe Book for a Cook, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg; Recipe Bulletin, Quaker Oats Co., Saskatoon, Sask.; Robin Hood Cook Book, Robin Hood Mills Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. (25 cents); Purdy Flour Cook Book, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg (20 cents).

Yeast Cook Books.—Fleischmann's Recipes, The Fleischmann Co., Winnipeg; Royal Yeast Bake Book, E. W. Gillet Co., Winnipeg.

Table Syrup.—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canada Starch Co., Montreal; Maple Bulletin, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg.

Melasses.—Domestic Recipe Book, W. H. Elliott Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

Butter and Lard Substitutes.—Crisco Recipe Fold-ers, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg; Armour Oleomargarine Recipe Book, Watson & Truesdale, Winnipeg.

Milk and Milk Products.—Evaporated Milk Recipes, Borden, Milk Co., Montreal; The Story of Carnation Milk, Carnation Milk Products Co., Kilm, The Canadian Milk Products Co., Winnipeg.

Baking Powder Cook Books.—Ryzon Baking Book, General Chemical Co., New York; Table and Kitchen Price & Baking Powder Co., Montreal; Blue Ribbon Cook Book, Blue Ribbon Co., Winnipeg (25 cents).

Reliable Recipes.—Fargo Baking Powder Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Royal Baker and Pastry Cook, Royal Baking Powder Co., New York; The Rumford Way, The Rumford Co., Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

Gold Standard and MacLaren's.—No cook book.

Fruit.—The Health Fruits of Florida, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Florida; Good Things to Eat, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.; Sunlight Recipes, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prize Recipe Book, California Peach Growers, Fresno, Cal.; Sun Maid Recipe Book, California Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Cal.

Sugar.—Lantic Sugar, Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Montreal.

The Country Cook



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Yes, But -- What are pancakes worth without syrup? It is the syrup that gives the flavour; and there is no other syrup that tastes just as good as

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of every description.
Post Us Your Work. We Do and Return
It the Same Day as Received.
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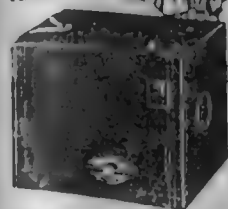
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The Phone for My Home

Two of the biggest assets of the home—comfort and safety—are more likely to be liabilities unless they are preserved and promoted with that wonderful instrument—the telephone.

When sudden illness develops you can call the doctor and necessary aid.

Distant communities are made intimate neighbors. Outlying districts are brought close to the heart and business life of the town and city. The farm, the town and the city are put into close relation.

Be a part of the community in which you live. Get in touch with your neighbor. Get the current prices on all marketable products. Keep in touch with the social as well as business activities. The telephone enables you "to get in on" many a quickly planned party.

Kellogg Telephones

make telephoning a pleasure. Kellogg equipped lines are built right from one end to the other, insuring perfect service.

The Kellogg phone lowers maintenance costs, which in these times of prohibitive prices is a decided advantage.

The transmitter is one of a type of which there are nearly 3,000,000 in service today.

The generator is most powerful and will ring all the bells even with 40 telephones on the line.

The receiver shell and mouthpiece are made of Kellogg Bakelite, the new durable insulating material.

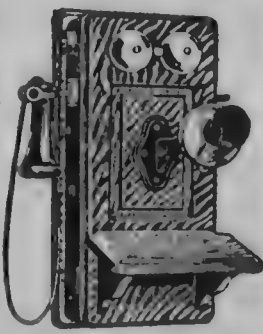
The ringlet gives a loud, clear, pleasing tone and absolutely will not stick. It is non-adjustable and will not get out of order.

Lightning arrester protects the phone from lightning and all high voltage currents.

You are assured the least possible amount of trouble with your lines if they are equipped with Kellogg apparatus.

Write for descriptive booklets and prices.

Canada West Electric Ltd.
REGINA SASK.



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Use good oil in your tractor, truck or automobile. Polarine is more than good oil—it's the oil. Holds its body under en-

gine heat—lubricates perfectly, burns up clean, seals in all the power.

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Ask your nearest Imperial Oil Man which lubricant is best for your purpose. He knows what oil to give any type of engine for the work it does.

Ask for instructive book on Automobile Lubrication

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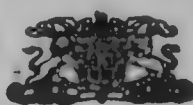
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LANDS WANTED



FOR... SOLDIER SETTLERS

POWERS have been granted to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada by Order in Council of the 11th of February, 1919, to purchase land to be re-sold to qualified returned soldiers who desire to make farming their permanent vocation.

To assist soldiers in settling in any suitable district in which they may wish to locate, the Soldier Settlement Board desires to have filed in each of their Provincial Offices a select list of farm lands available for purchase in each district of the Western Provinces, with full description and lowest cash prices of the same. Purchases by the Board will be paid for in cash.

The public are informed that this land is for purchase by returned soldiers, and must be of good agricultural quality, and reasonable price, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. It should be within seven miles of a railway, open, free from weeds, water supply assured, and of moderate price. In giving particulars, mention nearest market and school. In comparison with the vast supply of vacant lands, the number of farms immediately required will be very limited. Owners, therefore, will kindly assist the Board by offering for the present only land which fills the above requirements.

No commission will be charged or paid. No offers to sell will be binding on the person offering, unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for the purchase of land, an inspection and valuation of such land may be made by the Board, as soon as free from snow. If approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each suitable district throughout Canada.

All communications concerning land in the Western Provinces should be addressed to the Provincial Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board for the province in which the land offered for sale is situated, a list of whom is given below:

BRITISH COLUMBIA:
Major M. V. McGuire, Pemberton Bldg., Victoria.

SASKATCHEWAN:
Lieut. S. F. Dunlop, McCallum Hill Bldg., Regina.

ALBERTA:
Major F. W. Fane, Post Office Bldg., Edmonton.

MANITOBA:
Mr. D. W. Campbell, Post Office Bldg., Winnipeg.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD, Canada.

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Guides itself accurately when plowing. Turns in its tracks—right or left.
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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 & free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 485 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, April 4, 1919.
OATS.—Prices have advanced several cents during the week ending today. Strength in American corn markets has been one of the chief bullish factors, and has been supported by the high prices for provisions. During the week, one of the U.S. food administration officials gave out the information that all of their 1918 wheat surplus had been sold. This added further strength, as it was considered that there would now be an increased demand for the coarse grains.
BARLEY made sensational gains for several days, with exporters on the buying side. The high point was reached on Wednesday, and since then an easier tone has developed. Exporters are trying to resell some of their holdings, and it is understood they have not been able to work overseas business in the volume they expected.
FLAX has advanced several cents and is in good demand, with offerings increasing.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
March	31	1	2	3	4	5	Week ago	Year ago	
Oats—									
May 70	71	73	72	73	72	69	92		
July 71	72	74	73	74	73	70	89		
Barley—									
May 99	102	106	103	103	100	96			
July 99	101	105	103	103	101	95			
Flax—									
May 353	351	352	350	354	355	348	389		
July 343	341	342	340	345	347	339	386		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movements of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 2, was as follows.

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	348	21,119	434,880
	Oats	25,134	68,580	1,012,338
	Barley	1,396	8,886	121,352
	Flax			2,101
	Corn			4,501
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,979	13,680	986,784
	Oats	70,620	47,472	500,838
	Barley	1,731	7,185	69,625
	Flax	260	1,249	7,692
	Rye			1,763
	Corn			4,772

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, April 3, 1919.
OATS.—Demand good; market steady. No. 3 whites, May price to 1 cent under. No. 3 white closed at 84½ to 84½ cents. No. 4 white oats at 57½ to 62½ cents.
RYE.—Steady compared with futures; demand fair; No. 2 spot, ½ to 1 cent under May. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.52 to \$1.53.
BARLEY.—Demand poor, with sales few; market quotes 2 to 4 cents lower. Prices closed at 96 to \$1.06.
FLAXSEED.—Steady with a fair demand; No. 1 spot, May price to 2 cents under. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.73½ to \$3.75½, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

April 5, 1919.—United Grain Growers Ltd., Livestock Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending April 5, 1919, as follows:

Cattle, 2,976; calves, 103; hogs, 5,949; sheep, 424.

Stock arrivals have been somewhat heavier during the past week with a larger percentage than ever of finished stock coming on the market. Extra choice butcher steers are selling up as high as \$16.60, in fact we topped the market today at 17 cents for two, well-finished steers, from Welwyn. Stockers and feeders are changing hands at good, strong prices, real choice breeder feeders being worth from 12 to 13 cents. Fat cows have sold well all week but look a shade weaker for the coming week. The Southern and Eastern quotations on this class of stuff are a little lower. There are very few sheep coming forward, and practically no breeding ewes. The hog market continues to hold firm and strong, going to 20 cents for selects today.

The "clean bill of health" certificate now applies on all cattle going to United States points, and we strongly urge shippers to obtain this from their nearest-appointed government inspector, so that their stock can be offered to Southern buyers. If you do not know who your inspector is, write us for list of appointments.

We would also like to draw our shippers' attention to the fact that from March 1 to November 30, the Hartford Insurance Company will not insure stock loaded in box cars. Apply to the railway companies for stock cars in plenty of time and insist upon them being furnished.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

FIXED WHEAT PRICES									
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf	T2	T3
Fixed	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
Year ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	212	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, March 31 to April 5 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Mar. 31	...	69	66	66	64	61	98	93	90	89	357	348	333	158
April 1	...	70	67	67	64	61	101	95	92	91	355	346	331	160
2	...	72	69	69	67	61	105	99	97	96	356	348	332	170
3	...	71	68	68	66	63	102	96	94	93	355	348	330	165
4	170	72	69	69	67	64	102	96	90	89	350	350	334	165
5	...	71	68	68	66	65	99	93	87	86	360	351	335	165
Week ago	...	68	64	64	63	60	95	89	87	86	351	343	328	145
Year ago	177	94	90	89	87	83	165	160	145	140	389	383	364	...

Butcher Cattle		
Extra choice steers	...	\$13.00 to \$16.00
Choice heavy steers	...	11.50 to 12.75
Medium to good steers	...	10.00 to 11.00
Fair to medium steers	...	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	...	8.00 to 9.00
Choice fat heifers	...	9.00 to 12.00
Good to choice cows	...	9.00 to 11.00
Fair to good cows	...	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows	...	4.50 to 6.00
Best fat oxen	...	7.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	...	5.00 to 7.50
Fat weighty bulls	...	8.00 to 9.50
Bologna bulls	...	5.50 to 7.00
Fat lambs	...	12.00 to 13.00
Sheep	...	9.00 to 10.00
Veal Calves	...	8.00 to 10.00

Stockers and Feeders		
Choice weighty good colored feeders	...	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	...	10.00 to 11.00
Best milkers and springers	...	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	...	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs		
Selects fed and watered	...	\$19.25
Straight heavies	...	\$11.00 to 16.00
Light hogs	...	9.00 to 14.00
Sows	...	9.00 to 12.00
Stags	...	7.50 to 9.00
Boars	...	3.00 to 5.00

Dehorned cattle look better, feed better and sell better.

CALGARY

April 4, 1919.—The United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, report this week's Alberta stock yards receipts as follows:

Horses, 571; cattle, 851; hogs, 1,982; sheep, 496.

Cattle.—With only moderate receipts the bulk of which were of a very common order, the market showed no improvement over the previous week, with very few steers exceeding 13 cents. Good, short-keep feeders and heavy stockers held up well. The general run of fat cows and heifers was poorer than the previous week, with lower prices, and although we realized \$13.10 for one extra good cow, \$10.50 to \$11.50 was the prevailing price. The demand for light stocker steers and heifers was slow, the dipping restrictions having a very bad effect on the market.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Best heavy steers	...	\$12.00 to \$14.00
Good butcher steers	...	11.00 to 12.00
Small killing steers	...	10.00 to 11.00
Good feeders, and heavy stockers	...	10.00 to 11.00
Fat cows and heifers	...	10.50 to 11.50
Medium cows	...	8.50 to 10.00
Choice fat bulls	...	7.50 to 8.50
Good bologna bulls	...	6.50 to 7.50
Oxen	...	6.50 to 9.50
Canner and cutter cows	...	4.00 to 6.00
Light stocker steers	...	8.50 to 9.50
Light stocker heifers	...	7.00 to 8.00
Good stocker cows	...	70.00 to 75.00
Calves	...	30.00 to 45.00
Veal	...	10.00 to 12.00

Hogs.—The market opened strong, and with prospects of light receipts. We sold our Wednesday hogs at 20 cents; Thursday, \$20.25 to \$20.50; and Friday's all brought \$20.35, with Burns and Swift the principal buyers, the eastern packers apparently finding prices too high.

Sheep.—Practically no fat sheep offering, but judging from the enquiries received, choice lambs would exceed 14 cents, with wethers at \$12.50 to \$13.50; fat ewes, \$10.00 to \$11.00, and good breeding ewes, \$16.00 to \$18.00.

The bulk of the steers coming in are cattle that should be held over on grass till July. The demand for these as killers is poor, and we cannot recommend shipping this class of cattle unless prepared to accept stock prices.

High-Class Stock Sale

W. A. McKinnon, of Olds, is compelled, on account of shortage of feed, to dispose of his pure-bred stock by auction, on April 12, 1919. In the offering there are three young Clydesdale stallions of excellent breeding and promise, and nine young registered Clydesdale mares rising three and four years, of choice breeding and quality. At the sale, 20 head of grade geldings and mares of real draftiness and power efficiency, will also be offered.

It is not often that pure-bred Shropshire ewes are sold with lambs at foot, or soon coming, but Mr. McKinnon must sell 20 head of these at the same time, and some lucky purchasers will get into exceptional revenue producers easy.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited

Head Office Regina, Sask.

Cream

Ship your Cream to one of our Creameries at REGINA

MOOSOMIN	LANGENBURG
MELFORT	LLOYDMINSTER
WADENA	SHELLBROOK
MELVILLE	BIRCH HILLS
CANORA	KERROBERT
WAWOTA	LANIGAN
OXBOW	CUDWORTH
UNITY	HENRIBOURG
FISKE	NORTH
VONDA	BATTLEFORD
TANTALON	

Bonuses paid to cream shippers in 1917 and 1918 over \$80,000.

Eggs

Express your Eggs to one of our Cold Storage Plants at

REGINA, SASK.
SASKATOON, SASK.
VONDA, SASK.

Top prices paid for Fresh Eggs. Do not ship cracked or dirty eggs. It will pay you better to use them at home.

Bonuses paid on eggs last year over \$8,000.

Produce Stored

If you have produce to store for your own future use, or until the market is favorable, ship it to one of our Public Cold Storage Warehouses at

REGINA SASKATOON VONDA
NORTH BATTLEFORD

For a nominal charge, meat, poultry, butter, eggs, etc., can be kept in perfect condition for several months.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited

REGINA - SASK.

FISH NETS

WE SELL NETS AND NETTING OF ALL KINDS. WRITE FOR PRICES.

GUNS TRAPS SPORTING GOODS
JOHN HALLAM, Limited
15 Hallam Building - TORONTO

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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KING OF THE ROAD

OVERALLS COATS & SHIRTS



R. J. Whitla & Co. Ltd.

Wholesale Dry Goods

1879

Winnipeg

1919

Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear---
Men's Furnishings --- Smallwares and
Novelty Goods---Underwear---Hosiery---
Blankets and Comforters---House Furnish-
ings, including Furniture, Lynola, Con-
goleum, Crockery

"Trusonain" for Dainty Waists and Underwear
"Nainbetter" for Underclothing
"Sunbleach" Damask Cloths

Our Ottawa Letter

Confusion of Times—The Railway Situation—Agricultural Committee at Work—By The Guide Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., April 5.—Parliament has had the unusual experience this week of transacting its business on standard time, while the rest of the community is running on what some people describe as "Yankee time." Quebec opposition members declare that down in their province, the habitants describe it as "Borden time." On Tuesday, the Mayor of Ottawa, by proclamation, advanced the local time an hour, thereby following the example of the railways. Parliament is awaiting the decision of the Railway Board with the result that everything has been more or less topsy-turvy, owing, no doubt, to the inconvenience and loss of sleep everybody about the House has reached the weekend in a more or less grouchy mood. The feeling has not been improved by the announcement made today that judgment may not be given by the Railway Board, for a few days, as everyone is anxious that uniformity should be restored. The judgment will settle the question of the right of the railways to advance railway time by one hour.

The outstanding feature of the week's developments has been the announcement by Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, of a policy designed to give labor some say in future in the management of industrial concerns. This idea has been advocated in recent public addresses by Hon. MacKenzie King, former minister of labor and an aspirant for appointment to the Liberal leadership at the National Convention, which has been convened to meet at Ottawa during the first week of August. In this respect, it would appear that the Unionists and Liberals propose to vie with one another in an endeavor to keep abreast of the new democratic spirit. The Unionist policy is the appointment of a commission to visit industrial centres between now and May 15, and report on the possibilities of bringing about joint control of industries by the

representatives of labor and capital. There is some doubt as to what can be accomplished in four weeks, but it is apparent that the government expects the commission in its report to reach some basis of legislative action this season.

The G.T.R. Problem

The Commons spent Thursday in committee on the bill to confirm the government's action by order-in-council in appointing a receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific. Interest in the proceedings was enhanced by the knowledge of the fact that the Grand Trunk had defaulted on principal and interest obligations due on April 1, which means that the company's financial position is such that it is about ready to slip into the lap of the government. Sir Thomas White confirmed the suspicion that this was about the situation when he stated in reply to questions put by opposition members that the ultimate outcome of the existing situation would in all probability be the acquisition of the Grand Trunk by the government. He explained that in view of the fact that negotiations are still progressing, it was impossible for him to make a more definite announcement at the present time. The minister explained that there had been no previous default by the Grand Trunk for the simple reason that the government has been voting seven or eight million dollars per year to pay, not only the deficit on the operations of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but also the interest upon the guaranteed bonds, including those guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company itself. During the coming year this policy, if continued, would have meant an estimated shortage of about twelve million dollars on the system which the government would have been called upon to provide. He asked what would be the result if the government was to continue pouring millions of money into this capacious maw.

As was the case when this matter

BLUE RIBBON TEA

**By an overwhelming majority
the people of Western Can-
ada have decided that Blue
Ribbon "Mountain Grown"
Tea is the best. Ask for it.**

ESTABLISHED 1875

**IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA**

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$7,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$7,000,000

RAISE MORE HOGS

To produce more hogs is the national demand to-day. If you require a loan to finance increased production, our local manager will discuss the matter with you.

126 Branches

48 Branches in Western Canada.

The Light Six

A GENUINE McLAUGHLIN CAR



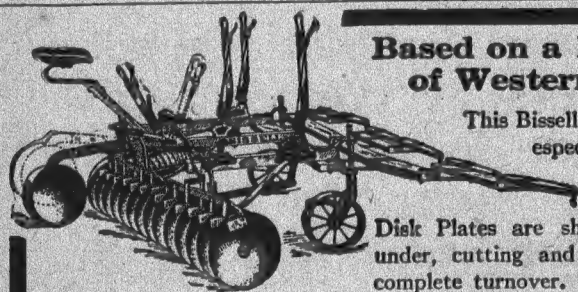
McLAUGHLIN LIGHT SIX TOURING H-6-63

See the McLaughlin Models at the nearest
McLaughlin Show Rooms.

The McLaughlin trade mark is a guarantee of efficiency in the mechanism and quality in the material and workmanship. The McLaughlin LIGHT SIX stands up to every test and cuts down the cost of motoring. Many owners of this model get over 30 miles per gallon from gasoline and eight to ten thousand miles on tires is not unusual.

Send for Catalogue

The McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO



Based on a Knowledge of Western Conditions

This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The

Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Dept. O, ELORA, ONTARIO

Since the fire, we have more than doubled our factory capacity, and will hereafter endeavor to furnish Bissell Disk Harrows to our many customers, far and near, who prefer Bissell Disks to any other style.

CONCRETE MACHINERY FOR FARM USE



This latest-model Hand Mixer pays for itself in seven days. Write for Special Offer. Crushers, Brick, Block, Tile Machines, Power Mixers, etc. New and Second-hand Gas Engines.

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180 G. Spadina Avenue,
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The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion
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Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan.
H. O. POWELL, General Manager.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



CANADA

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Power House and Laundry, Military Hospital, Winnipeg (Tuxedo)," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 16, 1919, for an extension to Power House and Laundry, Military Hospital, Winnipeg (Tuxedo), Man.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Military Hospital, Notre Dame Investment Bldg., Winnipeg; the Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man.; the Clerk of Works, Regina, Sask.; the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto; and of the Overseer Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By Order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 19, 1919.

first came up in the House, there was no very strenuous opposition to the government's action, although some of the Liberal members were disposed to argue that the government should have followed the usual legal procedure when there is default, and not appoint a receiver under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act.

Bank mergers of recent years came under review, on Wednesday, in the Commons, on a motion by Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux, for particulars of all such amalgamations that have taken place since 1911, when the Laurier administration went out of power. He claimed that under Sir Thomas White's rule over the finance department, bank mergers have become quite a frequent event, and the minister had shown too much leniency in respect to them.

Defends Amalgamation

Sir Thomas White, was, naturally, inclined to defend his action, and argued that it is necessary that Canada should have a number of strong financial banks, as they would be a help in developing our export trade. The acting prime minister asserted that every bank amalgamation which he has authorized in recent years, has been of beneficial effect to the country. In the case of the recent amalgamation of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Ottawa, he maintained that the bringing together of these two institutions would be attended by good results, there were very few places, he said, in which their branches would overlap. Then the Ottawa bank had an excess of deposits, and a lack of means to invest them, and this deficiency could be supplied by the Nova Scotia institution.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, who presided over the finance department for 15 years before Sir Thomas took over these onerous duties, while not expressing a definite opinion as to the wisdom of the actions of the minister, was disposed to warn him that there is a feeling that a financial ring is getting control of affairs in Canada. While this fear might be exaggerated, he said it was just as well to remember that it exists. He was disposed to think that the power to permit bank amalgamations should continue to rest with the Minister of Finance and not handed over to parliament as suggested by some speakers who took part in the debate.

Some of the most severe criticism of the banks came from Frances McCrea, Liberal member for Sherbrooke, and a big business man, one of the two opposition members who voted with the government last week on Mr. McCreas tariff resolution. "Mr. McCrea declared that the banks are treated altogether too generously. That while it is difficult for farmers or the business community generally to make more than from five to seven per cent. on their money, none of the banks pay less than eight per cent. dividend, and one of them pays as high as 16 per cent. It is probable that when the return asked for by Mr. Lemieux is brought down, there will be a further discussion of Canadian banks and their manner of doing business.

Suggestions to Agricultural Committee

The agricultural committee, under the chairmanship of R. C. Henders, has commenced the consideration of a number of practical suggestions made by Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture. The first of these came up at Thursday's session of the committee, when Dr. Tolmie, member for Victoria, delivered a practical address on the question of the tuberculous test for bovine animals affected by tuberculosis. He strongly urged the necessity of effective measures being taken to improve the condition of Canadian herds, and explained the steps taken in the United States to establish accredited herds. There was a large attendance of members of the committee and they put a large number of questions to Dr. Tolmie, which were satisfactorily answered. He was able to demonstrate that in this matter the province of British Columbia is a pretty progressive part of the Dominion.

The committee, before adjournment, named a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Tolmie, Donald Sutherland and J. H. Maharg, to bring in a report dealing with this important matter. The deliberations and findings of the committee on agriculture on this and other subjects will, it is expected, prove a great help to the various branches of the department in connection with their future labors.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

T. B. MACAULAY, President

1919

Splendid Record Achieved During 1918

THE year 1918 was for the business of life assurance a year of supreme achievement. Owing to the combined effect of the war and the influenza epidemic, death claims were unusually high. The payment of these claims enabled the Companies to render an unprecedented measure of public service, and to fulfill to a more noteworthy degree than ever previously the beneficent purpose for which they were founded. The record achieved during 1918 by the Sun Life of Canada was one of particularly striking success. For the first time in the Company's history new assurances paid for exceeded Fifty Million Dollars. The growth in size, strength and prosperity, accentuates the Company's position as not merely the leader among Canadian life offices, but one of the great insurance corporations of the world.

The Company's financial power is emphasized by its large Assets, Income and Surplus. During the year, \$7,460,000 was added to the Assets, which, at December 31st, had reached the huge total of \$97,620,000. The Income is now \$21,651,000, while the undivided Surplus is \$8,027,000.

Some idea of the magnitude of the benefits to the community from the Company's operations is afforded by the disbursement to policyholders of \$9,768,000, of which \$3,268,000 represented sums paid to the beneficiaries of policyholders swept away by death.

The Policyholders have again had the opportunity, of taking, through the Company, the leading part in subscribing to the 1918 Victory Loan. Besides fulfilling to the utmost of its ability its patriotic duty in this regard, the Company has also been able to take advantage of the unique opportunity to purchase on very favorable terms large amounts of long-term securities, the beneficial effects of which will be felt on the earnings for many years to come.

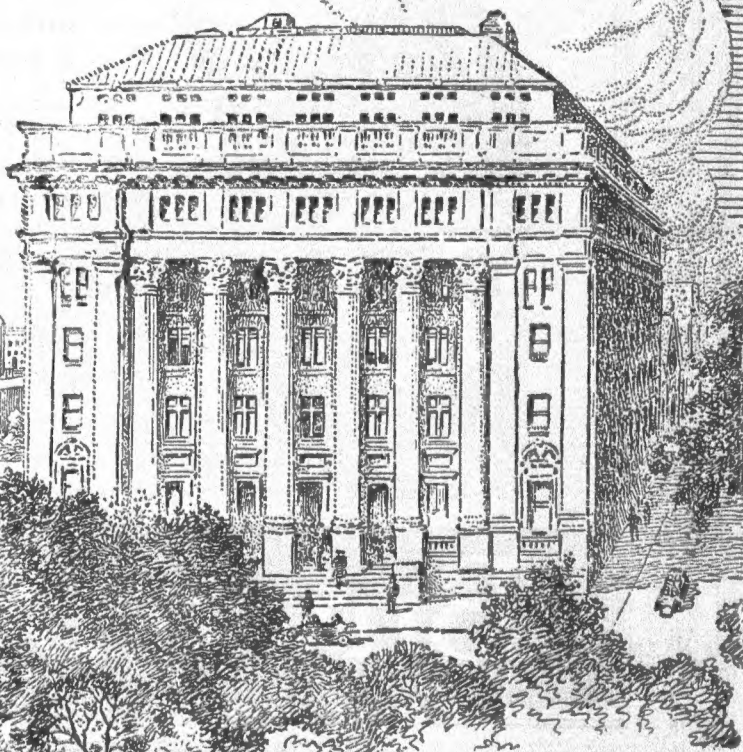
The impetus given to life assurance by the experience of 1918 continues into the current year, and the results of the operations for the first two months greatly surpass all previous records.

THE RESULTS FOR 1918

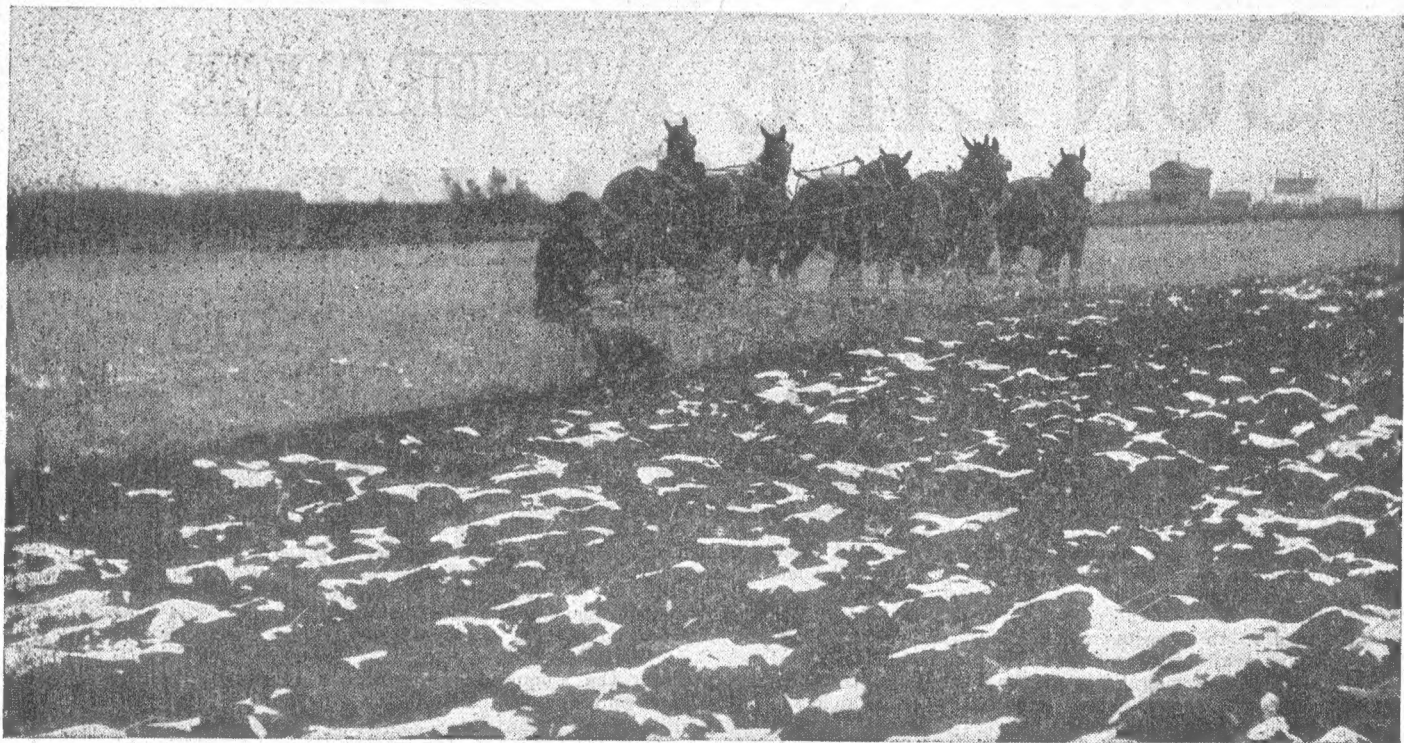
ASSETS	
Assets as at December 31st, 1918.....	\$97,620,378.85
Increase over 1917.....	\$7,460,204.61
INCOME	
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1918.....	\$21,651,099.69
Increase over 1917.....	\$2,362,102.01
PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED	
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1918.....	\$1,546,607.16
SURPLUS	
Total Surplus, December 31st, 1918, over all liabilities and capital.....	\$8,027,378.55
(According to the Company's Standard which is more severe than that laid down by the Insurance Act.)	
TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS	
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1918.....	\$ 9,768,564.28
Payments to Policyholders since organization.....	78,862,881.15
ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1918.	
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1918.....	\$51,591,392.04
Increase over 1917.....	\$3,779,824.56
BUSINESS IN FORCE	
Life Assurances in force, December 31st, 1918.....	\$340,809,656.13
Increase over 1917.....	\$28,938,710.42

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.73	\$ 96,461.95	\$ 1,064,350.00
1883	274,865.50	735,940.10	6,779,566.00
1893	1,240,483.12	4,001,776.90	27,799,757.00
1903	3,986,139.50	15,505,776.48	75,681,189.00
1913	13,996,401.64	55,726,347.32	202,363,996.00
1918	21,651,099.69	97,620,378.85	340,809,656.00



The Company's Head Office Building
Dominion Square, Montreal



Wholesome products of Nature are combined in

Delicious and Refreshing

Coca-Cola

in bottles



In the field, on the table, for home folks or guest, it adds zest to living, quenches thirst and is pure, clean, satisfying. A case (four dozen bottles) from your grocer or druggist is a source of never-failing satisfaction.

Twelve Canadian factories are producing Coca-Cola, one division of the international service of refreshment, which millions enjoy.

*Demand the genuine by full name
—nicknames encourage substitution*

THE COCA-COLA CO.
WINNIPEG

Buy a bottle or case